

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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SHIP BOARD FINDS PROHIBITION PAYS; DRY CRAFT FILLED

Service Takes Place of Liquor, Says Emergency Fleet Chief—Wet Sophistry Fails

United States Vessels Now Advertise Advantages of Sailing on Liquorless Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 24—Passenger business of lines operating under the United States Shipping Board is running far ahead of last year, with bookings for the month of June in the transatlantic service at capacity, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of liquor interests that the ruling of the Attorney-General drying American ships would result in financial ruin for companies so "unfortunate" as to be operating saloonless.

This bit of sophistry of the wetists, that offered in their campaign to break down the Eighteenth Amendment, has been dispelled by officials of the Shipping Board. The Shipping Board is understood not only to have concluded that prohibition has not had a ruinous effect on the business, but that prohibition is becoming increasingly helpful.

"Travel on dry ships," is the slogan of Shipping Board ships, and the innuendo is that on a dry ship one need not be confronted by repulsive sights so common on wet ships.

Ships Booked Full
J. B. Smull, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today said that he tried to obtain quarters for a friend of his for a trip to Europe in June, but was unable to find accommodations available. The waiting list for accommodations is growing and many will be taken care of by cancellations of some of those already booked.

Several hundred names have been filed for accommodations on the Leviathan, which is still undergoing reconstruction at Newport News, Va. It is hoped to sail the Leviathan from New York for Southampton and Cherbourg about the middle of June, but since no definite date has been set and the scale of rates must also be fixed, it was not expected so many people would want to make the first voyage despite the dry status of the vessel.

John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland and self-styled champion of the wet cause, is among those who have been booked aboard in June on the dry Shipping Board vessel. Mr. Hill was said to have expressed an urgent desire to travel under the American flag.

"Prohibition has had no effect on Shipping Board business," said Mr. Smull to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, adding:

It may have had some effect in our South American and Pacific traffic, but not a great deal, and our lines operating in those directions are doing more business today than they were a year ago.

In five years we have overcome the feelings of the Southern states against dry ships. We are giving better service than any other country and in time those having a prejudice against dry ships will see that other advantages far outweigh what they figure they lose in the way of liquor.

Business Better This Year
Our transatlantic business is much heavier than last year. All our ships are booked at capacity for June, which is the peak month in travel eastward. Of course there will be some cancellations and people of the waiting list will take.

Last year our passenger lines as a whole operated at a large loss but we are now certain to cut this loss very measurably. It is too early to predict whether we will balance expenses with revenue.

The United States Lines operates Shipping Board vessels from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen, and London. The Munson line operates the Government ships between New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires in South America.

The Admiral Line takes care of travel between Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, B. C., and Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila. Shipping Board service is furnished by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, and Manila; while the Los Angeles Steamship Company operates between Los Angeles and Honolulu. There is also the Pacific Argentine-Brazil Line, which operates between Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the east coast of South America. In all, 29 Shipping Board vessels are operated by these companies.

NEW MOVE TO SETTLE FARM WAGE DISPUTE

London, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—Another effort to settle the strike of farm laborers in Norfolk will get underway today when representatives of employers and workers meet in the old palace of bishops in Norwich. A good-natured discussion is expected, although several attempts to bridge the difficulties have already failed.

The contention of the farmers that the condition of their industry does not enable them to pay more is recognized, but the men say that they cannot live on the terms their employers offer. Some of the large landowners have taken the side of the laborers. King George, who farms one of the biggest areas of Norfolk—the Sandringham estate—is reported to have intimated that if today's conference is abortive he will make separate arrangements with his men to insure them decent living conditions.

CHILE WELCOMES DELEGATES TO PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Representatives of 18 Republics Assemble to Plan Co-operation in Affairs of Mutual Interest

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—This ancient American city, founded in 1541, was in gala attire today in honor of the fifth conference of the American republics where, after a lapse of 13 years, have again assembled their representatives to take measures for the common welfare.

Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia are missing, but delegations representing 18 other republics will be here when the first session opens tomorrow.

Among the topics on the agenda are the limitation of armament expenditures and the establishment of closer relations among the American republics in their contacts with non-American powers. Although little more than a clarification of these questions seem

to be expected, the delegates look forward to solving most of the other problems on the program, including commercial, juridical, sanitary, educational, and agricultural questions.

The conference will have the advantage of the parliamentary experience of Augustin Edwards, president of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, who is expected to be chosen permanent president.

The opening ceremonial assembly will be held Sunday afternoon in the Salón De Honor of the Chilean Congress, where President Alessandri of Chile will deliver the address of welcome. Nearly 100 correspondents have gathered for the conference. They represent periodicals in nearly all American republics. Some European journalists are here as well.

JURY-FIXING RUMOR AT TRIAL OF FOSTER

Reports Follow Secret Conference With Judge—Workers' Chief on Stand

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 24 (By The Associated Press)—There was no session today of the trial of William Z. Foster for violation of Michigan's syndicalist law. Adjournment over the week-end was taken last night with the defense only partly presented. Adjournment was followed by rumors of jury tampering. While state officials refused to discuss those reports, Judge Charles White recalled the jurors and, after barring newspapermen from the court room, conferred with them, five minutes.

He declined to say why the jury had been recalled or to give any information about his conference with the prosecutor that preceded his audience with the jury. Charles E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party, successor to the Communist Party, a defense witness who qualified as an expert on liberal and radical thought, gave a lengthy history of radicalism.

Ruthenberg, one of those arrested in the raid on the Communist Party convention last August, testified that the State's case rested on a program abandoned five months prior to the arrests. He said the convention was called for the purpose of adopting a legal program for the workers' cause.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (United Press)—An investigation of the charges filed with the Department of Justice yesterday against William Z. Foster and 11 other alleged leaders was started today by Assistant Attorney-General John W. Crim.

Prosecution of these persons was asked by five organizations, which have been conducting a campaign against reported Communist activities in this country.

Boy Fights Banker for Freedom of Air

Radio Experts to Attend Court Trial of Test Case

JOLIET, Ill., March 24 (By The Associated Press)—The first court fight over the freedom of the air will take place at the Livingston County Court House at Pontiac, near here, at the April term, it was announced today.

Edward McWilliams, president of the State Bank of Dwight, last November won a temporary court or-

der restraining G. Wylie Bergman, an amateur wireless operator at Dwight, from using his broadcasting station because it is alleged to have interfered with the receiving of radio telephone service in the McWilliams home on election night.

Irving Heriot, counsel for Bergman, answered with a plea of demur, and the case was put over until the April term. Men of national note, including Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mitchell Lewis, machine-gun manufacturer of New York, and Uiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League, have signed their intention of attending the hearing.

CURTIS MEMORIAL FUND PASSES \$7000

Drive for \$40,000 Well Under Way—Honor Former Mayor

More than \$7000 has been subscribed toward the \$40,000 needed for the proposed Edwin U. Curtis memorial to be erected on the Charles River Esplanade on the axis of Clarendon Street to perpetuate the memory of the public service rendered by the former Boston Police Commissioner/park commissioner, United States Collector of the Port of Boston, mayor and assistant United States treasurer.

The foundations will be of stone concrete supported upon piles, but the visible superstructure will be of hand-wrought light pink marble resting on a base of rough granite. The cost of the survey and paving will be of granite.

In form the memorial is essentially a monumental gateway expressed by two simply moulded and simply decorated pedestals, each of which is in turn surmounted by a marble urn of imposing scale and graceful silhouette. These pedestals are flanked by two generous exedrae, through which the path extending the northwesterly end of Clarendon Street proceeds to the Basin Esplanade.

Appropriate inscriptions will decorate the approach faces of the pedestals, and shrubbery will form backgrounds where needed. The design is by Guy Lowell.

It is the desire of those who have assumed the task of carrying the project to completion that the memorial shall be as representative as possible. To that end many small subscriptions are being sought in the belief that thousands of Massachusetts folk will be glad to aid in honoring the memory of a citizen who never failed his city.

The finance committee comprises Frank W. Remick, Charles F. Wood and John R. Macomber, and subscriptions may be sent to Arthur B. Chapin, treasurer of the fund, at the American Trust Company, 50 State Street.

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Canada Lowers Bars to Admit 100 Orphans

Special from Monitor Bureau

OTTAWA, March 24—Canada has let down the immigration bars to 100 Armenian orphans, according to the Near East Relief. Arrangements for their admission were made with the Dominion Government by the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada.

The Canadian Relief Association, has bought a farm near Toronto, where it expects to locate the first 50 boys in May or June. The Ontario Government has promised to supply free teachers to educate the boys in agriculture and horticulture. It is only on condition that the children will be brought up as farmers that they are admitted to Canada at this time.

BANKERS NAMED IN SUGAR INQUIRY

Mr. Manly Tells of January Conference in Cuba—Mr. Hoover Exonerated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, today issued a statement absolving Herbert Hoover of all knowledge of the alleged sugar shortage statement given out by the Department of Commerce Feb. 9.

Dr. Klein said that the survey was one of the regular ones issued by the department and that in every case they are not personally examined by Secretary Hoover. He attributed the sharp rise in sugar prices on the day the survey was issued to an erroneous interpretation of the statement by a press association.

But as soon as the error in interpreting the survey came to the attention of the department, Dr. Klein said, the explanation issued resulted in a reaction of prices to where they were before the original statement was issued.

The rise since has been due to speculative and other causes and to the persistent circulation of the misinterpretation by persons who know better and choose to use it for their own purposes, said the statement given out today by Dr. Klein. His statement was as follows:

The statements and inquiries of Basil Manly, publicity agent of a political organization, with regard to Mr. Hoover's statement relating to sugar supplies in Cuba, were published by this department on Feb. 9.

I wish to state (as I have done previously) that Mr. Hoover never said that there was a shortage of sugar in the hands of the public, nor did he even know it was in course of preparation. This bureau issues such statements weekly in response to the public demand, and the sole responsibility for such documents is mine. The physical possibility of Mr. Hoover's statement is beyond question.

No one has challenged the accuracy of this sugar survey, and it was correct.

A press résumé mistakenly interpreted that statement to mean a shortage in sugar, which was frankly acknowledged by this press organization in a statement today and when an incorrect press report came to Mr. Hoover's attention, he immediately instituted a departmental investigation into the matter. At his instruction I co-operated with the press in correcting this mistake and in emphasizing the fact that the survey showed a surplus, not a shortage, and did not in its terms say any such thing.

This misinterpretation did give speculators a temporary advantage and a rise of 1 cent a pound in raw sugar took place before the correction had been circulated. The price went back 1 cent upon the correction. The rise since has been due to the persistent use of the term "shortage" and to the persistent circulation of the misinterpretations by persons who know better and choose to use it for their own purposes.

This is generally regarded as a great step toward a solution of the

BUSINESS MEN UNITE IN SEEKING SOLUTION TO EUROPE'S PROBLEMS

Bankers and Merchants at Rome Congress Pledge Themselves to Co-operate With Governments

By Special Cable

ROME, March 24—Yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce was dedicated entirely to a debate on reparations, interallied debts between business men representing practically all countries.

Also several eminent banking and

commercial men pledged themselves to co-operate in a solution of the above-mentioned problems and formed

reparation question; for it is the first time an agreement has been reached upon reparations and interallied debts between business men representing practically all countries.

Major Henning is one of the leaders of Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei whom the police endeavored to arrest on Thursday night, in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Republic.

Major Henning said: "Our goal is the liberation of Germany, first from the domination of the Jews and secondly from the shackles of the Versailles Treaty. We fight against parliamentarian domination. We do not believe that we can reach our goal through the customary parliamentary channels. We shall not reach our goal; I believe, without the establishment of a temporary national dictatorship. Under such a dictatorship, we would remove all Jews from prominent posts in the Government and press and cease paying reparations in cash or kind. Our party was called into existence about 10 weeks ago. Today we already possess more than 100,000 adherents in Prussia. In Berlin alone we have 40,000 enrolled members."

Organize Athletic Clubs

"We are organizing over the country athletic clubs, first for the physical training of the younger generation, and secondly to build up a protection for our meetings. Lieutenant Rossbach is the organizer of these clubs."

"A fortnight ago we formed an alliance with the National Socialists of Bavaria (Bavarian Fascists). Their local organization is for Bavaria and ours for Prussia. Perhaps both organizations will unite at some later date. General Ludendorff is not taking an active part in the party's administration, but I believe he sympathizes with us. We have never tried to persuade members of the present German Army to join our ranks, but Lieutenant Rossbach at a recent meeting told the Reichswehr officers present that they knew their duty as Prussian soldiers."

Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior for Prussia, who is trying to extinguish us, is the exponent of the Jews; that is why he must be removed. Our work will not be interrupted by any interruptions or suppressions by him. On the contrary he will stumble over these measures himself."

Prussia's Minister's Statement

The other side of the picture was uncovered by Herr Severing in the Prussian Diet yesterday, when he declared a secret organization existed in contravention of the law throughout Prussia. This secret organization, he said, pursued two aims: first, the exercise of "economic terror" by arranging a farmers' boycott of all industrial products and by preventing coal from reaching such provinces as had Social Democratic administrations; secondly, the establishment of military formations which were disguised as athletic or other clubs with innocent names. These military organizations, he said, were equipped with arms and were undergoing training, even being drilled on a former military drilling ground in the neighborhood of Berlin. Last Saturday Lieutenant Rossbach spoke to the officers of the Reichswehr, who had come from all parts of Germany to Prussia, and "some of them showed less resistance to the offers of Lieutenant Rossbach than their comrades," Herr Severing added.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from authoritative sources that the Federal Government, especially the Foreign Minister, Baron Von Rosenberg, wish the details of these military formations held up in view of the critical foreign and political situation. Herr Severing has formally ordered the dissolution of the Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei, according to information in responsible quarters here late last night. The Socialists believe the situation has become even more strained by Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno's speech in Munich yesterday, in which he emphasized Germany's willingness to carry out its passive resistance until the very last. They, therefore, have called the Foreign Committee of the Reichstag together to discuss Herr Cuno's address.

POLES OFFER TO REPLACE PRISONERS

WARSAW, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—Three hundred and seventeen Polish Communists have notified the Government that they are willing to be exchanged for 617 of their countrymen found guilty by Russian tribunals of anti-Soviet activities.

The exchange will be effected under legislation passed by the Polish Diet and in conformance with a convention negotiated between Moscow and Warsaw. The Communists agree to lose their Polish citizenship. Among the prisoners for whom they are to be exchanged are 33 Poles now under capital sentence.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN GERMANY SEEK TO SET UP DICTATOR

New Party Gains Many Adherents—Opposition to Jews and Versailles Treaty

Athletic Clubs Organized to Build Up Country's Youth—Bavarian Alliance

By A. H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 24—The definite aims which include the establishment of the military dictatorship of the Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei were described by Major Wilhelm Henning to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here in the course of an exclusive interview. Major Henning is one of the leaders of Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei whom the police endeavored to arrest on Thursday night, in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Republic.

Major Henning said: "Our goal is the liberation of Germany, first from the domination of the Jews and secondly from the shackles of the Versailles Treaty. We fight against parliamentarian domination. We do not believe that we can reach our goal through the customary parliamentary channels. We shall not reach our goal; I believe, without the establishment of a temporary national dictatorship. Under such a dictatorship, we would remove all Jews from prominent posts in the Government and press and cease paying reparations in cash or kind. Our party was called into existence about 10 weeks ago. Today we already possess more than 100,000 adherents in Prussia. In Berlin alone we have 40,000 enrolled members."

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MASSACHUSETTS TOWN FOREST MOVEMENT SHOWING GROWTH

State Said to Be Leading in Work of Developing Sufficient Timber for Home Consumption

The most practical form of forest conservation yet devised is being adopted on a large scale by Massachusetts towns, says the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The town forest is coming to be recognized as the essence of forest conservation. A National Forest in the far west does not mean much to the consumer in this State when the cost of transportation of the lumber to him is as much or more than the cost of the lumber itself at the mill. But, timber grown on a town forest can be delivered to the consumer directly by wagon or truck and consequently the cost is at once cut in half. The association continues:

"It is not likely that lumber from a town forest will be sold more cheaply than the prevailing price, but the profit to the town will be increased, the differential due to freight charges from the far south or the Pacific coast and consequently all the citizens will benefit thereby in reduced taxes. The town fathers in this State have recognized this fact and are acting accordingly for the purpose, while other towns are supply our local wood-using industries with home-grown timber."

Hundreds of Small Mills

We have hundreds of small sawmills and wood-using factories in towns where such industries mean a great deal to the prosperity of the citizens. They must be supplied with raw materials or many of them will be forced to close down. It is with much of the raw materials used in these factories already coming from the Pacific coast these small industries are laboring under a severe handicap, and the failure of a mill in a small town often means the wiping out of the local market for the small farmer. This fact accounts in a large measure for the abandonment of 5,000 farms in New England, from 1910 to 1920.

To encourage the establishment of town forests the Massachusetts Forestry Association offers to plant free of charge 5,000 trees (about five acres) for any town that will set aside under

the Town Forest Act, a minimum of 100 acres of a town forest. The land may be in any number of tracts of any size so long as they aggregate 100 acres.

Most towns already own some land only for timber growing, and many places have acquired such land for the non-payment of taxes, which land is lying idle and should be put to use. The latest report comes from North Attleboro, where the town commissioners voted to establish a town forest of 100 acres and made an initial appropriation of \$300 for the purpose. A large part of this land was held by the town for the non-payment of taxes.

Eighteen Places Adopt Plan

There are now 18 places that have established or have voted to establish town forests as follows: Fitchburg, Brookline, Walpole, Peterborough, Groton, Hingham, Westminster, Palmerston, Barnstable, Goshen, Russell, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Franklin, Carlisle, Duxbury, and North Attleboro. Forty other towns have committees working on this proposition which have not yet reported.

The areas of these forests range from a few acres to about 300, with an average of well over 100 acres. Several places have made substantial appropriations for the maintenance and extension protection, etc. The State Conservation Department will forward the trees from state nurseries free of charge. In many cases plans are under way to enlarge these town forests to include the other idle lands within the towns. A few acres planted by each town yearly will aggregate thousands of acres. If this plan succeeds as it has started, it will not be many years until the 1,000,000 acres of idle land in the State will have been set to work.

LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM IS CUT

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—The paring of over a half million dollars from the program of the State Park and Forest Commission for the purchase of land has been tentatively

agreed upon by the legislative Committee on State Parks and Reservations, according to a member of the committee.

For the acquisition of land for state parks the committee proposes to recommend to the General Assembly an appropriation of \$350,000 in a substitute for a bill introduced by Senator Irwin C. Atchison, of Sherman, in which an appropriation of \$750,000 was proposed for the purpose. The present intention of the committee is to provide in its bill that the appropriation be made to the State Park and Forest Commission. The last session of the Legislature allowed nothing for the purchase of land for parks.

Another bill is to be favorably reported, authorizing the state forester to buy 200,000 acres of land within the 10 years ending June 30, 1933, for state forests. The appropriation requested for this purpose for the next two years was \$100,000, but the committee has agreed to recommend only \$15,000 for a beginning.

ELECTRIC TRAFFIC SYSTEM PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24 (Special)—A synchronized electric traffic system, similar to that in operation in Fifth Avenue, New York, but embodying the latest engineering improvements, is proposed for Main Street between the Arch and State Street. At a meeting of city officials Friday a report on the project was presented by Syracuse (N. Y.) experts.

The plan calls for a central control tower where traffic is most dense, and signals attached to poles at street intersections.

The signals would consist of a battery of three lamps in each instance, red, green and amber. Red would indicate "stop," green "clear" and amber would warn that a change in the direction of traffic was about to be made, which change would also be preceded by the sounding of a bell. Only three stops between the arch and State Street are proposed, and at each stop it is proposed to build a loading platform 42 to 45 feet wide and three car lengths long. Police and street railway officials think favorably of this scheme. The cost of installation is estimated to exceed \$15,000.

TRINITY PROPOSES TO MARK FIRST SITE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24—Subject to the approval of the State Commission of Sculpture, the trustees of Trinity College are authorized to erect a tablet on the east portion of the Capitol, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Trinity College in a bill which the Legislative Committee on Capitol Furniture and Grounds is expected to recommend today to the General Assembly.

The tables will mark the approximate location of the original Trinity College buildings which were removed in order that the Capitol might be erected.

Walter S. Schutz, former corporation counsel and member of the Trinity College board of fellows, told the committee that three members of the State Commission of Sculpture, who had been consulted had expressed themselves as agreeable to the plan.

He said that Rev. Flavell S. Luther, former president of the college, who is now in California, will be present at the centennial celebration on June 11 and will unveil the tablet.

MONDAY EVENTS

Radicliffe College Students' International Assembly: Addressed by Prof. Maynard O. Holmes, Harvard Law School, and Miss Sarah Wimbush, reading the German Selections, American House, 4:30.

Radicliffe College: Benefit lecture for endowment, "Hispanic America," by Prof. D. L. Ford, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 4:30.

Harvard Graduate Schools Society: Address by Prof. John Tucke Murray, "Conflicting Ideas and Their Education," Phillips Brooks House, 4:30.

Symphony Hall—Violin recital by Erika Morini, 7:30.

St. James Theatre—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

Wellesley—Her Temporary Husband, 8:30.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 2.

Copley—"Where Knights Were Bold," 8:30.

Hollis—"Lighthounds," 2.

Keith's—Vassarville, 2.

Pantages—"The Great Divide," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"The Great Divide," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Folies," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Torchbearers," 8:15.

Wilbur—"It Is the Law," 8:20.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Public lecture in Boston, "Secrets of the Earth," by Dr. Bengt Edin, Swedish explorer, Tremont Temple, 2.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Prof. Harry J. Ward, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, "The Civilization Continues," 15 Ashburton Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Free public address, "Coming Back to Nature," by Manly P. Townsend, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public talks—"What is the Background of Civilization?" by Dr. George Hart, H. Chase, Gallery 4 of Evans Building, 4:30.

A Survey of Egyptian History," by Ashton Sturz, 15 Ashburton Street, 7:30.

Boston Modern Club: Program for members by the Grand Concert Company, 4.

Anchor Club: Meeting, Mechanics Building, 11 a.m.

Hale House: Musicals, 4.

Dorchester League of Women Voters: Music and talk by Mrs. John H. Hinckley in the Oberengergau Pavilion, Play Lithgow Building, Codman Square, Dorchester, 2:45.

Massachusetts Society: Address, "Labor Capital and the Public," by Prof. Daniel Evans of Harvard University, 3 Joy Street, 11.

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AMERICA MAKES UP LACK OF RUHR COAL

British Mines Inadequate to Supply Italian, French and German Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Increased shipments in bituminous coal from the United States to Italy, France and Germany are due to the Ruhr situation, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

The increased demand for coal due to the shutting down of the Ruhr mines is greater than can be met by the British and other European mines. Not only have British collieries reached their maximum production under existing conditions, but the dock capacity has for weeks been overtaxed. This is held due largely to the fact that British labor has insisted that only two eight-hour shifts a day should be employed in dock work. Efforts to put on an additional shift so far have failed, and the question has been referred to the Industrial Court, which may not return a decision for six months.

Reparations deliveries from the Ruhr during 1922 amounted to about 18,000,000 tons, as against the demands of the Reparations Commission for 22,270,000 tons. The total output of all German coal fields, not including lignite, was 130,664,000 tons.

Since Jan. 15 very little coal or coke has been imported into France from German sources. Initially to secure enough of the British product to meet the needs of French buyers, it made it necessary for French buyers to purchase both coal and coke in the United States. France is stated to be particularly short both of coal and coking coal, thus reducing metallurgical production, as the supply available is absorbed by contract requirements. Many blast furnaces are reported as blown out owing to the lack of coke. British coke now is costing 240 francs the metric ton, c.i.f. Dunkirk.

"MINUTE MEN" WANT JOBS FOR VETERANS

One hundred members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are going out Wednesday to look for jobs. They will continue their search on Thursday, Friday, and, if necessary, on the remaining days of the year, until they get all the jobs they desire.

These members are the "Minute Men" group of the chamber. The jobs they will find are not for themselves, but for the rehabilitated World

War veterans.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Postone and Sunday: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and cold tonight.

New England: Partly cloudy and cold tonight and Sunday, with a cold wave, probably light snow in north and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook

Indications are for mostly fair weather Saturday and Sunday in the Atlantic states. The temperature will be lower in the middle and southern Atlantic states Saturday and Sunday and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys and the lower lake region Saturday night or Sunday.

Official Temperature

(a.m.) Standard time, 75th meridian)	Albany	Atlantic City	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Florida	Gainesville	Hartford	Memphis	Montreal	Nantucket	New Haven	New York	Philadelphia	Portland, Me.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis	St. Paul	Washington
7:30	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
8:00	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
8:30	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
9:00	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
9:30	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
10:00	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
10:30	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40
11:00	24	24	42	20	20	12	40	42	42	42	32	20	32	40	42	28	42	40	42	40

Assets \$11,800,000 Reserve Fund \$200,000,000

War veterans of greater Boston who have been trained by the Government, at a cost of \$5000 each, for important positions in the business, commercial, and professional life of the community.

The chamber has pledged itself to find permanent employment for these men—men who have been declared by the Veterans' Bureau to be competent workers.

The 100 "Minute Men" will meet Monday noon at the City Club to plan their task of finding positions.

VERMONT ASKED TO HELP COLLEGE

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 24.—The Senate adopted a joint resolution yesterday providing for a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, to investigate the State Agricultural College with a view to granting state aid.

LAUSANNE SUBSTITUTE FOR CAPITULATIONS IS REJECTED

Experience Forbids Acceptance of Proposal That Nations Should Depend on Turkish Good Faith

BY CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 7.—The negotiations at Lausanne for the conclusion of peace between Turkey and the Allies primarily broke down owing to differences regarding the arrangements which were to supplant the old Capitulatory régime, the judicial guarantees for foreigners resident in Turkey, and the so-called economic clauses which were to govern past and future relations.

With regard to the Judicial Capitulations, the Allies proposed that for an interim period of at least five years after the signature of the treaty, there should be set up a body of five legal counselors appointed by the Turkish Government. Two of these were to be Turkish judges, while three were to be chosen from among the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. A further proposition entailed the formation of an advisory committee.

In certain cases, however, it was prescribed that the legal counselors should have exclusive jurisdiction, principally those in which the Turkish courts exercised jurisdiction over foreigners in any matter where a minimum amount of £750 was involved, as well as criminal cases where the prisoner was a foreign subject. In these cases the legal counselor would sit as a member of the court, and it was laid down that in the final Court of Appeal the legal counselors should constitute a majority of the court.

Concessions From Capitulations

In Constantinople, Smyrna, Samos, and Adana no warrant for arrest or search was to be regarded as valid unless countersigned by one of the legal counselors.

These proposals, of course, constituted a drastic concession from the Capitulatory régime, under which the Turkish authorities were unable to take any action whatever against a foreign national without the presence of a representative of the latter's Consulate, and under which foreigners were absolved from direct taxation. The Turks, however, still insist that an attempt is being made to infringe their sovereign rights.

The Allies take the view that their nationals have the right to reside and to trade in Turkey if they so desire, and, this being the case, the safeguards which they have tabulated represent the minimum which they consider reasonably to be expected to accept.

The Turks' counter proposal put forward at Lausanne consisted in a suggestion that "observers," without executive authority, might be allowed to sit in Turkish courts.

The economic clauses refer principally to the rights of foreigners who in times past have loaned money to the Turkish State. Some idea of the problems involved may be gathered from the fact that their consideration constituted a third of the business of the Lausanne Conference, and it may be admitted that the experts engaged were concerned almost as greatly with an attempt to evolve order out of the chaotic mess of Turkish finance, as they were to protect foreign bondholders.

For some time, little attention has been paid to any Turkish debts contracted prior to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, but succeeding liabilities have for the most part fallen under the jurisdiction of the administration of the Ottoman public debt, which was the result of a conference held at Constantinople in 1889. The council of this administration represented the foreign bondholders, and since British and French subjects were in the majority, the presidency of the council was held alternately by an Englishman and a Frenchman.

Fifty-Two Loans

The Treaty of Sèvres enumerated 29 separate debts, representing a nominal capital of £161,345,116, with a capital outstanding on Nov. 5, 1914 (the date of Turkish entry into the Great War) of £143,241,757. The draft treaty of Lausanne went farther and divided the debt into 52 separate loans, with a nominal capital of £159,888,213, amounting on Nov. 5, 1914, to £139,100,150. At the par rate of exchange the Turkish pound has an approximate value of 18s.

The Lausanne proposals were mainly concerned with dividing the sum due in 1914 between Turkey, the Balkan States which had been aggrieved, and the newly created states in Asia Minor which had been detached from Turkey. Additional revenues were earmarked for the services of

the debt, and the war indemnity payable by Turkey was reduced to £718,000,000.

The Turkish delegates declined to accept this arrangement. The issue is, however, clear: the Turks wish to make the security of their creditors dependent upon their own good faith, which up to the present has been conspicuously absent. It goes without saying that it will be difficult for the Allies to surrender the interests of their nationals by accepting the Turkish thesis.

On the whole, the question is once more one of trade and finance. The Allies and America want the Turkish market, and they recognize that they will be unable to exploit it unless their nationals can be assured of security for their lives and property, while resident in the country. They understand, again, that Turkey can never become fairly prosperous and provide a satisfactory market unless external financial assistance in the shape of international loans is forthcoming. Consequently, they have to safeguard the interests of existing creditors in order that further large scale loans may be made available.

BRITISH HOLD TO SPIRIT OF TREATY

Official Declaration That No Alterations in Turret Guns Had Been Made

LONDON, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—One of the chief results of the Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes' recent statement, withdrawing earlier statements that certain British warships had been altered to give their guns longer range, has been to create considerable discussion as to whether alterations in the armament of old warships would constitute violation of the spirit of the Washington Naval Treaty, which is mainly directed against the equipping of new warships, and on this point various opinions are expressed.

The portion of the treaty around which the controversy centers is in part 3, section 1, paragraph 5 (D) of the document, in which this clause appears: "No alterations in side armor, in calibre, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted."

The controversial point, therefore, as viewed here, is whether the phrase, "general type of mounting," means no alteration whatever or whether elevation of guns to allow longer range without altering the general methods of mounting would be allowed under the Treaty.

The admiralty has refused to express an official opinion on this point, but it was unofficially asserted in admiralty circles that the British attitude is that the Treaty, at least in spirit, does not permit any alteration in these guns whatever.

It was officially declared, furthermore, that in fact no alterations in turret guns had been made on any British warship and that the admiralty had no immediate intention of making such alterations.

France Limits Repairs

PARIS, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—France to date has not increased the number or caliber of the guns on its capital ships, limiting repairs to improving the range of the guns by elevation or other means, according to information furnished yesterday by the Ministry of Marine.

None of the repairs, it is stated, has resulted in increasing the thickness of armor, or the ships' bodies, decks, gun towers, or other protections.

PRISONERS TO AID MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27. (By The Associated Press)—Fourteen of the printing trade have been taught men at the Eastern Penitentiary, since the \$50,000 printing plant was installed, according to E. J. Laerty, president of the board of the institution. "Pennsylvania prisons, as I see it," he declared, "are not to make money, but to make men."

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BUDGET FOR 1923 APPROVED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, March 22 (By The Associated Press)—The upper house of the Diet today passed the budget for 1923, which previously passed the lower House.

The expenditures of the Japanese Empire for 1923, as approved by the Cabinet on November 11 last, totalled 1,350,000,000 yen. Of that amount the army was to receive 205,000,000 yen and the navy 275,000,000 yen.

ARMENIANS BASE HOPES ON RUSSIA

Prospect Brightens as Possibility Is Held Out of Settling Refugees in Kuban'

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 24—Armenians here are finding encouragement in the prospect which is opening up for the settlement of refugees in southern Russia. Their hope rests in the conferences taking place in Moscow, the progress of which is being followed here with intense interest and which are being attended by delegates from American relief stations in the Near East.

Mr. Montgomery, an American Relief delegate, is attending the sessions at the Russian capital, having left Tilis for that purpose. A Turkish-Armenian delegation is expected to arrive there soon, while Dr. Mardine, one-time official of the American missionary station at Marsovan, has been assigned as representative of the American relief workers in Transcaucasia and has left Constantinople for Batum.

It is expected that part of the territory of the Kuban will be set aside for Armenian refugees.

The exchange of prisoners between the Turks and Greeks continues for the rank and file. That for officers will commence shortly. General Tricoupi, who fell a prisoner to the Ottomans during the evacuation of Smyrna, is to be exchanged for Cpl. Wafer Tayar, one-time Turkish commander of the Oriental Thrace forces. The Greek prisoners, number four generals, 400 high-grade officers, 1900 low-grade officers and 52,000 men; the Turks comprise one general, three majors, 26 lieutenants-major, 48 captains, 95 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 10 marine officers and 15,000 men.

The Kemalist demand to pass 100,000 troops from Anatolia to Thrace is considered in Hellenic circles here as mere bluff, being submitted with the object of terrorizing the Allies.

Christians to Be Deported

ATHENS, March 24—The Near East Relief, representative at Mersina and Asia Minor, sent the following message to the city today:

The Turkish police announced this morning that Christian refugees who do not leave Mersina within four days will be deported to the interior. The refugees here now number 4500. The standard of deportations is 50 per cent.

There are ships in the harbor now that can take the refugees off if anyone will receive them.

SOVIET CONCESSION GRANTED TO SWEDES

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—A well-known Swedish ball-bearing company has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government for a concession giving the concern control of certain nationalized factories in Moscow. The company, which is paying 200,000 gold rubles for its rights, binds itself to put the properties in good working order, and to pay the Russian Government a percentage on its output for 40 years. At the expiration of this period the entire business becomes Soviet property.

LONDON, March 24—A semi-official Soviet News Agency Rosta announces that the Russian Government has ratified a concession agreement with a Swedish ball-bearing company.

PRISONERS TO AID MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27. (By The Associated Press)—Fourteen of the printing trade have been taught men at the Eastern Penitentiary, since the \$50,000 printing plant was installed, according to E. J. Laerty, president of the board of the institution. "Pennsylvania prisons, as I see it," he declared, "are not to make money, but to make men."

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MIAMI, 2-12 Grand Ar.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK, 1285 Broadway at 32d St.
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PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.
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ST. PAUL, 6th & Robert Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Cor. 6th & Locust Sts.
SEATTLE, 2d Av. & University St.

AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPED TO RUSSIA

BERLIN, March 24—The first cargo of American cotton, 15,000 bales, bought on Russian account since the Soviet revolution, is reported to have left Bremen for Russia.

Trade circles call attention to the fact that Russia's textile plants have been able to increase their production to such an extent during the last year that the cotton yield in Turkestan, although now greater than ever, is proving insufficient to meet the Russian demand.

DISARMING PLAN NOT PIGEONHOLED

Lord Robert Cecil Will Discuss Subject on Approaching Tour in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Mrs. Oliver Strachey, personal representative of Lord Robert Cecil in connection with the American tour on which he arrives next Tuesday, took exception this morning to some of the statements,

A number of deputies remarked that the soldiers of class 1921 who had expected their liberation were discontented. M. Maginot said that he had done everything to avoid keeping the class under the colors. They had called up extra classes. The occupying force of the Ruhr country of 5,000,000 inhabitants with only 50,000 soldiers was a splendid enterprise of which they could be proud. In the end it was necessary to have supplementary forces. Class 21 would only remain 56 days longer than usual. The young soldiers in spite of the campaign understood the situation and would not be turned from their duty.

Speaking generally these parliamentary scenes do not indicate any weakening of French resolve. Even the Radicals were sympathetic to M. Poincaré care when he was assailed in this manner, and they have decided to vote in favor of the credits required for the Ruhr occupation. At their private meeting, there was some opposition, but M. Heriot, leader of the Radicals, insisted that although he maintained his reservations concerning the operation all Frenchmen were bound to support the Government in this emergency. Thus the Radical Party has in turn appeared to be against the Ruhr policy, has been non-committal by abstaining from voting, and is now supporting M. Poincaré.

While it is necessary to keep the French Army in the Ruhr, the parliamentary position of M. Poincaré appears perfectly safe, although on a number of occasions the ministers have received a check. They have been outvoted on proposals which they have presented, but as motions of confidence have been passed, these rebuffs do not count. There is no doubt that Parliament means to see the present policy through to the end.

PRICE-FIXING CHARGED AGAINST MAINE FIRM

WASHINGTON, March 24 (By The United Press)—The Federal Trade Commission today issued a complaint against the Goodall Worsted Company of Sanford, Me., manufacturers of "Palm Beach" cloth, alleging enforcement of standard fixed prices in violation of law. The Goodall company, the complaint charged, by use of a so-called "license agreement," sets the minimum prices at which manufacturers must sell Palm Beach clothing to jobbers and retailers.

Manufacturers who do not agree to abide by the Goodall company's fixed prices are refused its product, says the complaint, which charges that the price plan restrains free competition among jobbers and wholesalers of Palm Beach clothing.

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SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS PROJECT TO PLACE CURB ON VACCINATION

Conscience Clause Approved in the Union Parliament Despite Ministerial Opposition

By Special Cable

CAPETOWN, March 24—To allow a conscience clause against vaccination was the subject of a bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Boydell, a Labor member.

The bill was supported by a monster petition containing 26,000 signatures, Dutch and English, and letters from Christian Scientists and other organized religious bodies.

Mr. Boydell quoted instances of medical men who had decided against vaccination.

Patrick Duncan, Minister of the In-

terior, of Public Health and of Education, opposed the bill, saying that if South Africa took the risk of an epidemic of smallpox starting in the Rand or the native territories, there would be bound to be a great loss of life. He was prepared, however, to accept the conscience clause, provided it was properly safeguarded.

Several doctor members attacked the bill, arguing that South Africa had been previously scourged by this disease.

However, Parliament decided, by 64 votes to 28, that the conscience clause was accepted.

has already promised he will not avoid it, and Mrs. Strachey admits that as one of the League's greatest protagonists, he cannot well do so. He will, she says, confine himself to the League in practice rather than dilate on the League in theory, however, and will seize on a subject presenting on which the most obstinate problems in Europe—the all-round disinclination to be the first to disarm

RHODESIAN PARTY TO CONTEST ELECTION ON UNIONIST PLATFORM

Question of Linking Up With South African Provinces Revived as a Political Issue

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—It might have been thought that Rhodesia had had sufficient constitutional strife before the referendum to satisfy the most exciting appetite, but apparently this was not the case.

Before passions had time to cool down, the pro-Union Party announced that they intended to carry on their propaganda, and strike again at the first favorable opportunity. The "Responsibles" replied by holding a round table conference, at which an entente was established between the Responsible Government Association and the Labor Party, and certain seats were conceded to Labor in order to avoid a split vote in facing the common enemy. This was probably a false step on the part of Sir Charles Coghlan and his associates, for the Labor Party in Rhodesia fell into deep disfavor some time ago owing to extremist leadership, which involved the country in unfortunate railway and mining strikes.

Pulled 40 Per Cent of Votes

The resolutions adopted at a recent conference at Salisbury indicate that the Unionists intend to work generally for the good government, development, and prosperity of the country, they propose to contest the next and subsequent elections on a Unionist platform, with the idea, if returned to power, of reopening negotiations with the Union Government.

At the referendum they polled 40 per cent of the votes cast, and evidently they expect that time will work with them in securing additions to that total and subtractions from the other side.

They may be right, and, if the present Union Government continues in power, they may feel sure, when the

time arrives, of a sympathetic reception from the Prime Minister of the Union, General Smuts, who has recorded his firm belief that the future of Rhodesia lies in the Union.

From the Union's point of view, however, there is something even more important than the ultimate conversion of the Rhodesian electorate to the advantages of the Union, and that is the maintenance of the good feeling which has always marked the relations of the two countries until quite recently.

Delay is Favored

The referendum campaign interrupted that traditional good feeling to some extent by introducing a very unfortunate element of bitterness and depreciation of the Union and all its works. Doubtless this new departure was purely temporary, and Sir Charles Coghlan is too much of a statesman and Imperialist to allow it to develop into a permanent one. But all this has the welfare of Rhodesia at heart must recognize that a little time is required to reduce the rancor of constitutional disputes to its proper proportions.

From this point of view the longer the first election is delayed the better, if its arrival is to coincide with a renewal of the game of constitutional balleto and shuttlecock, with the Union in the latter unenviable position.

It is well to remember that before the first election takes place, Sir Charles Coghlan will have been called upon to form a government and take over the administration, and the difficult problems that will arise once may give a totally different turn to the policy of all parties. The difficulty of financing the large loan required at the outset remains unsettled, and until it has been overcome the future development of Rhodesian politics remains highly speculative.

Washington

Observations

Washington, March 24
UNDoubtedly one of the decisive factors in President Harding's determination to seek a second term was the approval of his "Duchess," as he long has termed the First Lady of the Land. Throughout their married life Mrs. Harding has been a valued coadjutor of her husband. He seldom resorts to a major course of action affecting his personal fortunes without seeking her counsel. That relationship has existed ever since Mr. and Mrs. Harding collaborated, as young people, in the management and upbuilding of the Marion Daily Star. Mrs. Harding says her greatest achievement on the Star was the development of its circulation. She specialized in training carrier boys how to handle their "routes" and capture new subscribers. Some of the boys she trained are now co-proprietors of the newspaper which laid the foundation of Warren G. Harding's political fame. ♦ ♦ ♦

Over in the hall of maps at the Army War College in Washington Barracks there is about to be hung a giant photograph immortalizing the sojourn of the doughboys at Castle Ehrenbreitstein. It is labeled "American Watch on the Rhine," and is a handsomely colored enlargement some 25 feet long and 8 feet deep, of a camera impression. The picture shows a characteristic stretch of the Rhine, with a typical German barracks swinging lazily at anchor, while Yankee infantrymen are seen patrolling the banks. No canvas in oil could be more atmospheric. Maj.-Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin Jr., who is now commandant of the war college, once commanded the First Division at Coblenz, and the big snap-shot revives for him vividly the old days among the Germans. ♦ ♦ ♦

Plans of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for a monumental commemoration in Washington are rapidly assuming shape. A special committee of the association is dealing with the project, its members including Elmer Root, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, W. H. Hays, James R. Garfield, James P. Goodrich, Irwin R. Kirkwood, Frank B. Kellogg, Arthur W. Pack, General Leonard Wood, and Raymond Robins. The sculptors of America will be invited to formulate a plan for creating a Roosevelt memorial of impressiveness. One suggestion is that the memorial shall take the form of a lion. If that idea is adopted, there is a proposal that the

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Face of Rump for Roast, \$2 lb.
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Education in Love in Place of Fear

In view of the Chief Scout's approaching visit to America in April, these four articles on the subject of "Education in Love" from his pen, will have added interest. The other three articles appeared March 14, 17 and 21.

IV

THE various subjects in the Boy Scout program are presented under one or other form of woodcraft or out-door activities.

Take, for instance, one of the constituents of character, namely "observation." This is taught through tracking. Tracking is an attractive and useful subject, and when the boy or girl has learned to notice and distinguish the various footprints and marks on the ground or signs and sounds in the air, etc., he goes on to deduction by reading the story that they convey, and thus stimulates his reasoning powers and intelligence, which are contributants to character.

The brotherhood has its recognized uniform, which gives at once a fascination in the eyes of the boy or girl and breeds an esprit de corps and self-respect, while its worldwide adoption brings the members together under a common visible sign in carrying out their common ideals.

Makes a Solemn Promise

Admission to the brotherhood is through a ceremonial where the boy makes a solemn promise to be loyal to God and his country and to the ideals of the movement, and to render willing service to other people at all times.

These ideals are contained in the ten Scout laws, which are briefly as follows:

1. A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal to the king, his country, his officers, his parents, his employers and those under him.
3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.

5. A Scout is courteous.

6. A Scout is a friend to animals.

7. A Scout obeys the order of his parents, patrol leader, or scoutmaster without question.

8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

9. A Scout is thrifty.

10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

This is not merely a theoretical program, but one which has been tested and proved by practice in all countries.

Moreover it has had the warm approval of educational authorities on all sides.

I will only quote one or two examples from the large number we have received.

Dean Russell, professor of education of Columbia University, New York, writes:

"It is right that the Scout program supplements the work of the schools."

Its curriculum is adjusted in such a way that the more you study it, and the further you go into it, you who are schoolmasters, the more you must be convinced that there was a discovery made when it was put forth.

The program of the Boy Scouts is the man's job cut down to boy's size. It appeals to the boy, not merely because he is a man in the making. And it is just at this point that the program of so many organizations for boys and girls breaks down.... The Scout program does not ask the boy anything that the man does not do; but step by step it takes him from the place where he is until he reaches that place where he would be.... It is not the curriculum of Scouting that is the most striking feature, but it is the method. And in the method of Scouting, I venture to say, there is something that we have not seen elsewhere in our day. My friends, as a schoolmaster, I want to tell you that it is my honest conviction that our schools will not be equal to the task of the next generation unless we incorporate into them as much as is possible of the Scout spirit and the Scouting method, and in addition to that fill up just as many as possible of the leisure hours of the boy with that out-and-out program of Scouting."

Confident in Response by Teachers

Dean Russell goes on to say that he is confident that when schoolmasters

realize their obligation to the State, which they understand what the public want and must eventually have, when they sound the depth of their own patriotism and realize that upon them, more perhaps than on any other class, depends the future welfare of the country, they "will not leave untouched and untried an instrument that makes for so much good."

Mr. Edmond Holmes, the British educationalist, in his latest book, "Give Me the Young," has put forward the axiom that "education must precede profession" and urges a fundamentally improved system of education to meet the needs of modern times. The old system has been wrong in its basic ideas because it tended too much to develop in the pupil fear of punishment, greed for reward, and vanity or envy through competition, instead of encouraging the inherent interest and self-expression of the child. As an example in the right direction he says:

"We have to ask ourselves on what general principles ought schools to be conducted. Here, as it happens, we have been given a lead which we should do well to follow. The Boy Scout movement is by far the most successful attempt which has yet been made to provide for the education of adolescents. And it owes its success to the fact that it makes due provision for the satisfaction of two impulsive needs of man's nature—the need to realize one's own self, and the need to work with and for others."

To achieve and maintain this balance should be the primary aim of all who are interested in education."

Learning by Doing

Learning by doing, through active self-expression rather than by passive reception of ideas, is the basic idea employed. This is the basic idea advocated by the Austrian Professor Cisek when in reply to the questioner who asked him how he managed to

Robert B. Brown-Powell

the training includes the development of self-reliance and chivalry, side by side with the promotion of physical activity and prowess. It is, therefore, capable of developing a new attitude among boys, side by side with a ruler character among the girls, such as will neutralize any loss of military training or the over-exposure of military virtues."

In such training is encouraged in all countries in such manner that the rising generation throughout the world feel themselves tangibly linked in brotherhood, it is going to contribute markedly to the abolition of war and to the coming of that long-looked-for era of peace and good will among men.

This decision has raised a constitutional crisis imperiling the whole Reform. This is a direct challenge from the Secretary of State, said one distinguished unofficial member of the Assembly, "and we are bound to take it up." The Government had power to appoint such a commission, if it was necessary.

Anglo-Indian Papers Comment

"Only a body appointed in India, with the consent of the Legislature, would have the ear of the country and none else," "India," concluded, "protested against the reaction at the Secretary of State's Council, which

was throttling all proposals of progress in this country, as was witnessed by the bombardment of the Post Dispatch regarding revision of the Constitution, two days ago.

Even the Anglo-Indian papers do not look upon the appointment of a royal commission.

The Times of India, commenting on the services in India, says: "The trial of racialism will now be biased from one end of the country to the other, and the racial bitterness that will inevitably be fostered by the royal commission must lead to an abiding hostility to all recruitment for the service from England, a hostility so strong and so determined that no recruit could honestly face it." All Indian organs and prominent public men have with one voice condemned the commission.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED BY AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Appointment of Royal Commission to Inquire Into Public Services Arouses Antagonism

BOMBAY, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Close in, the wake of the Secretary of State's firm refusal to recommend to the British Parliament

the revision of the present India Constitution comes the announcement of the appointment by him of a royal commission on the public services in India.

The commission will be required, having general regard to the necessity of maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for

the Government of India, to inquire into the organization and the general conditions of service financial and otherwise, of the superior Civil Services in India and the best methods of insuring and maintaining the satisfactory recruitment.

Vote of Censure

The non-official members of both the houses of Central Legislature were shocked by the sudden announcement and passed, without loss of time, adjournment motion, what is practically a vote of censure on the Secretary of State. This is the first time in the history of the new Constitution that there was a complete unanimity among all sections of the non-official House.

This is also the first time in its history that a motion for adjournment was carried involving a virtual vote of censure on His Majesty's Government.

This decision has raised a constitutional crisis imperiling the whole Reform. This is a direct challenge from the Secretary of State, said one distinguished unofficial member of the Assembly, "and we are bound to take it up." The Government had power to appoint such a commission, if it was necessary.

Anglo-Indian Papers Comment

"Only a body appointed in India, with the consent of the Legislature, would have the ear of the country and none else," "India," concluded,

"protested against the reaction at the Secretary of State's Council, which

was throttling all proposals of progress in this country, as was witnessed by the bombardment of the Post Dispatch regarding revision of the Constitution, two days ago.

Even the Anglo-Indian papers do not look upon the appointment of a royal commission.

The Times of India, commenting on the services in India, says: "The trial of racialism will now be biased from one end of the country to the other, and the racial bitterness that will inevitably be fostered by the royal commission must lead to an abiding hostility to all recruitment for the service from England, a hostility so strong and so determined that no recruit could honestly face it." All Indian organs and prominent public men have with one voice condemned the commission.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE TO QUIT "OLD HOME"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—The New York Tribune will move from its old home at 154 Nassau Street, which it has occupied for 82 years, to a model \$1,500,000 seven-story building on Fortieth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The newspaper founded by Horace Greeley will occupy the entire building. The removal is to be completed on clock-work schedule in 31 hours.

Easter

Flowers and Plants

Easter Lilies (Large Handspun Flowers) \$1.50 to \$2.00

Amberlyns (Many Varieties) \$1.00 to \$2.00

Hydrangeas (White, Blue, Pink) \$1.00 to \$2.00

Gladioli \$1.00 to \$2.00

Hyacinths (Blue and White) \$1.00 to \$2.00

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Robert B. Brown-Powell

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Millinery Styles for Early Spring

(SIXTH FLOOR)

Imported Gloves FOR WOMEN

HAMBURG'S TRADE MAY TEMPT FRENCH

Gateway of German Business
Rapidly Recovering Pre-war
Pre-eminence

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, March 24—It would be interesting to know whether Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, counselor of the German Embassy, when presenting Germany's reparations terms to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, said anything about the prosperity of Hamburg. Traffic between that port and ports in the United States is now heavier than before the war. Hardly anything could be more indicative of Germany's reviving export and import activities. Such revelations are of concern to the United States Government, which has resolutely maintained, in discussing reparations, that Germany must pay up to her demonstrated economic capacity.

Now and then it is suggested that France, as a final measure of pressure on the Germans, might seize or blockade Hamburg. Such an extension of the French occupation would stifle German economic life at the one point where it is still flourishing. Figures which have just reached Washington from a German quarter show that Hamburg during the past year has recovered its old place as the foremost harbor on the continent of Europe.

Gateway For Trade

Hamburg's prosperity long has been the barometer of Germany's well-being, for it is the artery through which exports and imports flow. The total arrivals of tonnage in Hamburg in 1922 were 13,005,089 (tons), as compared to 12,775,955 for Antwerp, its nearest rival, and 12,262,694 for Rotterdam. The peak year at Hamburg, 1913, showed a total of 14,200,000 tons, so that in 1922 the port was only 1,000,000 tons or so below high-water mark.

Altogether Hamburg shipping in 1922 increased about 40 per cent and today is only about 8 per cent below pre-war figures. This is shown clearly in the following table of arrivals and clearings:

	No. of ships	Net reg. tons
1913	1,100	11,000,000
1920	4,808	4,488,000
1921	8,401	9,421,000
1922	10,787	12,775,000

Handicaps of 1922

During some months Hamburg's traffic was even greater than in 1913. That the total in 1922 was less than in 1913 is chiefly due first, to the severe ice conditions during the first few months; secondly, to the engineers' strike, which paralyzed most German shipping traffic during July.

The flags of all nations whose ships entered Hamburg were more numerous than ever, except those of Sweden, Portugal and Italy. The first place in Hamburg's maritime traffic, as in 1921, was occupied by the British flag, which flew over about 34 per cent of the incoming shipping. In 1913 Great Britain took the second place with 29 per cent. Next comes German shipping, which rose from 20 per cent in 1921 to 27 per cent in 1922.

The increase was noteworthy and shows in what way the German mercantile fleet is slowly building up its tonnage and contributing to the outgoing traffic of Hamburg. That the average tonnage capacity of German ships was augmented from 425 registered tons in 1921 to 663 tons in 1922 is a proof of the increased traffic of large vessels.

United States Stands Fourth
Before the war the German flag flew over nearly two-thirds of the total maritime shipping of Hamburg. Holland takes the third place in 1922, with 11 per cent, and the United States fourth place, with 10 per cent.

Hamburg's traffic with non-European ports has almost reached pre-war dimensions, but traffic with European ports still lags behind the 1913 level. More shipping is today plying, not only between Hamburg and the United States, but between that port and Canada, Argentina, the Dutch East Indies, China and Japan, than before the war.

If the French should feel constrained to apply their thumbscrews by sea as well as by land, Hamburg offers a tempting opportunity. There is little doubt that the Central Government at Berlin would go to extremes before countering such a disaster as the shutting off of Hamburg's trade. Dr. Cuno is a former director-general of the Hamburg-American Line. No man in the world knows better than he what French seizure of the Elbe metropolis would mean.

BRITISH HOTELS AWAIT 145,000 AMERICAN RUSH

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 24—Preparations have been made by English hotel keepers to accommodate approximately 145,000 American tourists this summer, according to Richmond Temple, director of the Savoy, Berkeley, and Claridge hotels of London, who has just arrived here.

Mr. Temple says his main mission in the United States is to find out what "new hotel fads and fashions feminine America will demand when it goes abroad this summer." The London hotel man estimates that American women travel four times as much as the women of any other nationality. He says they set the standards of luxury and hotel accommodations the world around.

"What the American woman asks for or has today in luxury, the whole world demands tomorrow," he said. "American women are a fine type to deal with. They have a definitive mind and know exactly what they want. They insist upon getting it, too, which makes it necessary for English hotel keepers to be prepared."

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(for sports and general out-door use) finds adequate representation in the new and extremely smart Frocks, Coats, Suits and smaller articles of feminine costume (many of them imported) assembled in the Department for Novelty Costume Accessories, on the Second Floor

Special for Monday

Imported Knitted Wool Frocks

in twelve two-tone effects, jacquard design

Presenting exceptional value at

\$29.00

For Monday A Special Offering of Selected Handkerchiefs

(especially desirable for pre-Easter buying)

at attractively low prices

Women's Handkerchiefs

Fine Appenzell hand-embroidered, some of linen and others of sheer shamrock lawn; boxed individually for gift purposes; variously priced each \$1.35, 1.50, 1.85 to 5.00

Novelty handkerchiefs, gayly colored; of chiffon, georgette or silk crepe; with wrist-strap a la Deauville each (complete) 55c.

Sheer lawn, colored

Plain, per dozen \$1.75 Initialed, per dozen \$1.70

Linen

Hemstitched . . . per dozen \$1.50, 2.10

With wider hem . . . per dozen 3.00

Initialed . . . per dozen 2.25, 4.25

Embroidered, per half-dozen, in box 2.10, 3.25

Novelty colored, hand-embroidered

per half-dozen \$2.85

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

at equally tempting prices

(Sale on the First Floor)

Women's Fashionable Spring Tailleurs

in the latest coat-and-skirt and coat-and-frock models, reveal many style features that are both novel and attractive. The new straight coats will be appreciated by women who desire a graceful silhouette; and the elaborate embroideries, tuckings and cordings frequently introduced are an attraction in themselves. The smart silk-and-wool suitings lend themselves particularly well to this mode of treatment

A Selected Number of Easter Tailor-mades

will be specially priced, for Monday at

\$42.00, 58.00, & 78.00

At all of these prices there are coat-and-skirt suits of unusual smartness; at the two higher prices there are also several effective coat-and-frock suits

(Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

For Monday

Women's Fine-quality Crepe de Chine Underthings

consisting of nightrobes, drawers and vests, beautifully made (the nightrobes with the smart "Jenny" neckline), and trimmed with real filet or Irish lace

Every garment an exceptional value

Nightrobes \$8.75

Drawers 5.25

Vests 4.75

These dainty intimacies may be obtained in white, pink, peach, blue or lavender. The Sale presents an unusual opportunity for the selection of items for the Spring trousseau

(Second Floor)

The Safe Storage Vaults are ready for the storage of Furs, Rugs and Draperies

CITIZENS DEMAND ACTION ON BRIDGING OF CHARLES RIVER

Engineers Point Out Delay Means Traffic Difficulties—Island Plan Is Preferred

With the Harvard Bridge across the Charles River, rattling, vibrating, and disintegrating, and with Cottage Farm Bridge in a condition where immediate action must be taken to make it safely usable, it is pointed out by engineers and private citizens alike that some move is imperative to avert obvious and impending traffic complications. With both structures heading toward "closed for repairs," it is declared that delay may mean that both spans may be cut off from traffic at the same time.

The Harvard Bridge constitutes a link in the busiest intercity highway in Massachusetts, and the pressing need of action was particularly emphasized at a meeting yesterday of leading Boston citizens. The forthcoming action of the Legislature is being closely watched.

So far as the Legislature is concerned, it had before it three petitions for immediate action to rebuild the Harvard Bridge. The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs heard the various viewpoints with respect to them and found them all agreed that reconstruction of a new bridge should not be delayed. The committee, therefore, reported a resolve for an investigation by the Metropolitan District Commission with a report required as to plans and cost next January.

Committee's Recommendation

This resolve is now in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means, an expenditure of \$5000 for the inquiry being involved. At a recent hearing it was opposed by representatives of Boston and Cambridge, who declared that delay is not only unnecessary but unwise. It is expected, however, that the Legislature will accept the measure as a means to solving the issue for the present session.

Two of the petitions for construction of the bridge, as they were originally filed by William D. Lancaster and by Henry L. Shattuck and James M. Hunnewell, jointly, all representatives from Boston, estimated the cost at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The third petition was that of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, proposing an island in the middle of the river with bridges spanning to it from each shore, and with a war memorial building on the island, at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000.

The Mayor's bill is the result of the recommendations made by a committee of 52 architects, city planners, business men and others appointed by Andrew J. Peters as Mayor of Boston.

Island Bridges Fully as Cheap

Charles A. Coolidge, Boston architect, presided at the meeting, describing the work of the committee. Morris Gray, president of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, emphasized the need of erecting a fitting memorial to those of Massachusetts who served the colors.

Pointing out that the Harvard Bridge is superannuated and must be replaced, Ralph Adams Cram, architect, urged the construction of the island. From the practical viewpoint, he said, it will be fully as cheap, if not cheaper, to build two bridges to the island, and the artistic effect would be ideal.

C. Howard Walker emphasized the unanimity of opinion of the committee which had entered upon its work with views of wide variance. It is a habit of Boston and of Massachusetts, he said, to appoint committees of individuals in whom the appointive powers apparently have complete confidence and then, once their report is made, proceed to tear it to bits. If this committee was a qualified committee to sit upon the subject, he said, there is no reason for setting up trained judgement against the judgement of trained men.

Would Wake Up State House

To this viewpoint R. Clifton Sturgis added his endorsement. John K. Allen, who was chairman of the sub-committee on publicity of the Mayor's committee, declared that opinion appears to be changing from demand for utilitarian toward the idealistic. He said that the proposed location is ideal.

"This is a noble idea developed by talent and genius, and it, therefore, has little chance of adoption," declared John Jackson Walsh. "If we want to accept what we must do is go out and tell the people what it means and why it should be adopted. Then let them tell their political leaders. The State House is an abode of lethargy in so far as civic enterprise is concerned."

Mayor Curley summarized a report made on the bridge by the city engineer. This report pointed out that the structure was made before the days of heavy street cars and trucks. The street railway, Mr. Curley interpolated, is forced to restrict its

cars and service over the heaviest traveled inter-city street on this account.

According to the engineer a temporary bridge could be constructed for \$400,000, to last five years. It would support street cars as well as other traffic. Repair of the present structure would cost \$125,000 for the year and leave it all to be done again. Mr. Curley declared that there is no justification for delay, pointing out that it would take one year to get the temporary bridge up and in the meantime plans would be under way for the permanent structure. The Harvard Bridge, he asserted, cannot be used more than one year.

The meeting closed with the reading of a supplementary report by the city public works commissioner, Joseph O'Rourke. He said that unless something is done the city may turn the Cottage Farm and Harvard bridges over to the Metropolitan District Commission for maintenance. To make the former structure safe, \$30,000 must be spent immediately, and action must be taken on both bridges.

MT. EVEREST SCALER TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

The recent expedition to climb Mt. Everest will be described by George Leigh Mallory, member of the English Alpine Club and leader of the climbing section in the attempt, at Jordan Hall, March 27. He will illustrate his talk with what are described as "the most remarkable stereoscopic slides ever shown in the country," revealing a part of the earth's surface never before photographed.

Mallory headed the climbing party both in the 1921 expedition to explore the locality and map out a possible route to the summit, and in 1922, in the actual attempt. On the first trip, after ascending neighboring mountains, a climb of 23 hours brought the party to the top of Lhakpa La, from which point a view of the northern slope of Mt. Everest was obtained, the only feasible line of ascent.

Two attempts to reach the actual summit in 1922 were made. In the first, Mr. Mallory and three companions spent the night at an altitude of 25,000 feet, a record for a high camp. The members of the second party came within about 2000 feet of the top, exceeding by 2652 feet the former world's altitude record, held since 1909 by the Duke of Abruzzi, reaching the highest climbing altitude ever made by man.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS TO GATHER MARCH 27

The March public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society will be held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Tuesday, March 27 at 3 p. m.

Miss Ella A. Maryott, organizer for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be the speaker. Miss Maryott's work is very largely in connection with the introduction of humane work into the schools and has done much to stimulate interest among the children. In connection with Be Kind to Animals Week special prizes have been offered for the best original posters to the pupils in both public and private schools and Miss Maryott will speak since 1909 by the Duke of Abruzzi, reaching the highest climbing altitude ever made by man.

ART

NO POLITICAL MOVE, SAYS GOV. BAXTER

Maine Executive Declares Action on Water Bill Has No Relation to Next Campaign

AUGUSTA, Me., March 24 (Special)—Following Gov. Percival P. Baxter's proclamation calling for a referendum on the issue of the Kennebec Reservoir Company charter, granted by both branches of the Legislature over the Governor's veto, there were many reports that his action was the initial step in a campaign for renomination for Governor in 1924. In answering these reports today, the Governor said:

I am a candidate for no political office at this time. I am working for today; the future must take care of itself. I was anxious that the Legislature would make a record for itself as a conservator of the people's rights and interest. I am taking this step with no thoughts of political consequences but because there is no other way in which I can live up to my convictions, policies and utterances.

The effect of the referendum will be that, even though the voters of the State should reject the Governor's state of state development or storage by approving the charter of the reservoir company, actual work cannot be started by the company until 1925.

This is the first time a private bill ever has been vetoed by a governor. This Kennebec Reservoir Company bill has been one of the big contests of the present legislative session. The company is a co-operative proposition, whereby its owners seek by uniting to accomplish something which no one of them could do alone. It is proposed by the company to construct a great dam on the Dead River, a tributary of the Kennebec.

At the hearing on the bill it was charged that it was a steal of a state property because of the fact that at the point where the dam is to be erected is located public land of the State of Maine. In the hearings opponents of the bill declared that the company was getting for nothing property and rights from the State valued at millions.

In reply the proponents declared that such was not the case; that there were ample provisions for compensating the State for this land and rights; that the amount was to be determined by an unbiased commission and that there would be no way to escape payment.

Howard E. Smith

An exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Howard E. Smith is now being held at the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. The paintings have serious careful design and drawing back of them. It is a pleasure to note this, for it is so often lacking in contemporary art.

In "The Old Trapper," the woodsman, gun over his shoulder, trudges on his snowshoes through the purple snow. What scenery! How airy and transparent is the right half of the canvas. The hills are fraught with color such as abounds in the northern part of Vermont on clear days. The green of the upper part of the sky sounds a note slightly discordant, not in keeping with the quality of color composition so admirable in the rest of the painting. This is true also in the otherwise lovely "Late Afternoon." The draftsman stands out in "Hunter Resting." It is not of the artist's average broadness of conception, while the rising foreground lacks in gradation and diversity of color.

"Winter Evening," highly developed, is a satisfactory painting in every respect. In the stillness of evening

the farmer is unfastening his team from the sleigh, a woman holding the lantern to light him. You can feel the softness and texture of the snow. It is a calm and wholesome picture.

Mr. Smith is at home as much in portrait as in landscape and genre. Miss Madelaine Kimball in her blue dress is an excellent work. The background—so important a part of a portrait—is here tastily put in and carefully considered. One can detract from the features of the sitter as well as the general value of the composition.

The acute housing shortage in Boston and New England is being prolonged by rail embargoes which have interfered with practically every form of industry for the last five months,

RAIL EMBARGOES HOLD UP BUILDING

Acute Housing Shortage Being Prolonged by Lack of Transportation, Says Lumber Man

The acute housing shortage in Boston and New England is being prolonged by rail embargoes which have interfered with practically every form of industry for the last five months,

E. J. Downs, Downes Lumber Company, Boston, declared today, discussing the modification of the lumber embargo, ordered this week. Modification followed protests of the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association and the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association against existing conditions, he said, but it still provides only a few hundred permits for lumber cars for all New England, whereas there is demand for at least 1000 cars weekly.

The lumber industry is typical of hundreds of other industries in New England which have seen themselves encircled with a blockade, Mr. Downs says. Just when prosperity was about to return. Through all the explanations offered by railroad management, the embargoes have continued, and business men are asking how long excuses will take the place of the increased efficiency which is the quick solution of the present problem. Cars of lumber have been held up for weeks, Mr. Downs says, loads sent before Christmas in some cases only just having arrived.

Tremendous Shortage

"There is a tremendous shortage due to the embargoes," Mr. Downs said. "Houses, schools, large buildings, and the building revival itself are delayed because of non-delivery of material. Dealers are unable to get in stock to meet demands. Rail permits

on the New Haven allowing lumber shipments have been inadequate, sometimes coming too late to be of use. Lumber has been unloaded from cars in some cases, and put back into the yard, or sent to other parts of the country."

Mr. Downs says he has hundreds of copies of orders in his files which he has practically given up hope of getting, and that in this he is typical of other business men. Embargoes, he adds, are forcing dealers to use water routes, which will mean loss of business.

"The roads have been forced to send by water what should come by rail," he said. "At a very early date when the water routes are open the railroads will lose thousands of dollars' worth of freight which they should receive. Why drive our business, in common with thousands of other businesses, from the railroad to the vessel shipments."

Unloading of Automobiles

Mr. Downs declared the railroads should not allow 300 to 400 automobiles to be unloaded, which he had himself seen in the past five or six weeks being taken from one terminal, while such inadequate service was being offered that New England could not get its lumber.

The inadequacy of the service which is alleged by New England business men, which has caused embargoes on everything except food, live-stock feed, newsprint, perishables and coal, at various times since November and December, is blamed by the railroads on insufficient cars. Contributing

factors, they declare, have been the shopmen's strike, severe weather, accumulation of coal shipments following the strike last year, and other alleged unavoidable conditions.

The Boston & Albany reports that it has exceeded in the first 15 days of March the previous high record for coal shipment by 239 cars. Other roads point to the amount of coal they have carried, as taking necessary cars from other traffic, and recall that the American Railway Association on March 7 recorded a car shortage for the nation of 73,270 cars. Business men, however, are demanding to know how long such conditions will be allowed to exist. The weather has moderated, they say, and the shopmen's strike has been met. Accepting all excuses, they demand that officials face the obstacles and improve conditions by renewed efforts and increased efficiency.

If the railroad managements would give less time to explanations, and devote more time to making better use of existing facilities, one business man declared, "embargoes now walling off New England from prosperity might be lifted."

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ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

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Hats for town and for travel
Hats for every dress occasion
\$10

Mindful of type requirements, we have secured soft and airy dress hats, as well as plainer styles, for the "tailormade miss." You will find turbans and pokes, and brimmed hats in every wanted brim width.

Main millinery department, and Salons pour la Jeunesse, Fifth Floor.

TEXTILE UNIONS TO VOTE ON DELAY

Question of Meeting Manufacturers' Request to Go Before the Unions on Sunday

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—Request of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River that the unions defer further action until April 20, when another conference would be held, it was hoped today by those interested in preventing any interruption of the present activity in the textile industries, would act as a stay upon the unions affiliated with the Textile Council when they meet Sunday afternoon to consider the action of the manufacturers in refusing the council's demand for a wage increase of 15 per cent.

According to James Tansey, president of the Textile Council, who issued a statement last night after a special meeting of that body, held to consider the manufacturers' reply, the six unions will pass on two propositions. The suggestion of the manufacturers that union action on the refusal to advance wages be deferred until April 20 will be voted on first. If that suggestion does not meet with the approval of the unions, a strike vote will be taken. Mr. Tansey's statement was:

The request of the Textile Council for an advance of 15 per cent has been refused by the manufacturers. Their proposal suggests that the unions defer action on the refusal until April 20, when they desire to meet us again in conference, will be taken up at special meetings of the unions to be held Sunday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock.

After reports of the delegates to the conference have been accepted, it will be taken up at the proposition of the manufacturers to defer action. If this proposition does not meet with the approval of the unions a strike vote will be taken.

In its statement the Manufacturers Association argued that the textile situation in Fall River should be considered by itself, as differing from conditions in other New England mill centers, because of the character of goods manufactured here.

The great increase in the number of spindles in the south was cited in contrast to the position here in that respect, the number of spindles in this city showing little change over a period of years. South Carolina alone, it was argued, has reached the point where it exceeds by a large margin the number of spindles in Fall River.

The manufacturers asserted that dividends paid by Fall River mills in the past few years had been taken from accumulated earnings during the war period and that the great majority of the textile corporations had lost money in the years cited.

In defense of their action in refusing an increase the manufacturers contended that last year the mills in Fall River had refused to be a part of the movement almost general throughout New England early last year to reduce the wages of operatives 20 per cent and return to the 54-hour week.

Conference in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—A plant committee representing employees of the Pacific Mills went into conference with officials of the company today to discuss the wage question.

The employees of the American Woolen Company, which announced this week a wage increase of 12½ per cent to its New England operatives, have accepted the increase, the labor department of the company announced tonight. A committee of three employees in local mills of the company, one woman and two men, left for New York to present a vote of confidence to President William M. Wood.

Wage Increase Announced

UXBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Woolen and worsted mills here to day announced wage increases of 12½ per cent effective April 30. The plants include the Uxbridge Worsted Company, with mills here, in Lowell, Millbury and in Woonsocket, R. I.; Wauwatuck mills, Davis & Brown Woolen Company, and S. S. Scott & Sons, Inc.

Ten Per Cent Advance

PENACOOK, N. H., March 24.—The Harris-Emery Company, manufacturers of woolen goods, have granted a 10 per cent increase in wages effective at once.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ISSUES DISCUSSED

The new in education, and other subjects of importance to secondary schools in the State were discussed by the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, meeting in annual session at the Boston City Club today. The nominating committee submitted the following names for election: Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, president; William D. Sprague of Mel-

rose, vice-president, and John W. Hutchins of Malden, secretary-treasurer.

Following a luncheon the afternoon program called for a welcoming address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, and a talk "The High School as a Community" by Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, principal of the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City which is one of the largest in the United States. It has over 100 different student societies or organizations.

BUILDING ISSUES MAY BE SETTLED

Mayor Hopes for Adjustment at Postponed Conference

At a meeting called by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, to attempt to adjust the controversy between the Building Trades Council of Boston and the Building Trades Employers Association, the contending parties agreed to meet again in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for final consideration of the questions at issue.

Mayor Curley declared after the conference today that he is hopeful that results will be achieved at the next conference. He said that it is almost entirely a question of wages at present.

The present agreement of \$1 an hour expires on April 1. The trades council is seeking an increase of 12½ cents an hour, and the employers wish to renew the agreement at the present rate for two years.

In connection with the building trade problem, the Mayor gave out a report from the city Commercial and Industrial Bureau to the effect that embargo on lumber shipments has been lifted by the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford has agreed to expedite shipments into New England. The Boston & Albany is confronted with the problem of relieving con-

HOUSE DEFENDS DRY LEGISLATION

First Test Vote Shows Attitude on Mr. Sawyer's Petition

In the first test vote on a prohibition question taken by the present Massachusetts House of Representatives, the result shows the new body with more than 100 new members to be even stronger in defense of the dry law than the last House.

The House had before it yesterday the petition of Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, for repeal of the Volstead Act, and the substitution of "reasonable legislation" for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Sawyer moved to substitute the petition for the unanimously adverse report of the Committee on Legal Affairs, declaring that the Volstead Act has failed.

M. E. S. Clemons, Representative from Wakefield, pointed out that the report of the committee was unanimous against the measure and that there appears to be no reason for it.

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CHICAGO—5 Stores
MINNEAPOLIS—2 Stores
KANSAS CITY—2 Stores
ST. PAUL—Cleveland

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DRIVE FOR BOOKS TO HELP SEAMEN

Floating Libraries of Merchant Marine to Be Replenished

President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and A. D. Lasier, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, honorary president and honorary vice-presidents, respectively, declare that whoever contributes a worth-while book to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which opens a state-wide drive for books in Massachusetts on April 8, is contributing just so much toward the building up of a great merchant marine. It will do this by the encouragement of a high standard of personnel on board American ships, they say.

The American Merchant Marine Library Association was organized by Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland, O., as an outgrowth of work of the American Library Association during the war and discontinued, but there are still some 100,000 men sailing under the American flag, on a variety of craft.

The ships sometimes do not even land for weeks at a time, and when not on duty the men have nothing to occupy their minds. Sailors have no book privileges, even on land. Men without a domicile are not allowed to take books from a public library.

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AVERAGE BOSTON FAMILY NEEDS AT LEAST \$1787, SAYS REPORT

Family Welfare Association Investigates Local Situation on the Cost of Necessaries

The average Boston family cannot maintain an adequate standard of living on less than \$1787.96 a year, according to computation made by the Boston Family Welfare Association and the Department of Social Ethics of Harvard University, jointly.

The family taken as "average" is one containing, besides husband and wife, two sons and a daughter, all of school age. For the purposes of the report something more than a bare subsistence level is reckoned, and that the slightest misfortune might not top the family over into undernourishment and deprivation. The standard taken is one to preserve "decency and self-respect." On such an income the wage earner, a manual laborer, is allowed one suit a year, and one overcoat every three years, each to cost \$21, while at standard Boston prices he is permitted the cheapest straw hat obtainable, and must make it last for two years.

Six Dollars Per Year.

For collars, the head of the house gets six a year, at 19 cents each, and three ties and two dress shirts. His total clothing requirements cost \$79.43, while his wife is allowed only \$73.53.

The wife in the family is allowed \$3.89 for two hats, one velour and one straw, annually, and must make her single half-wool suit, costing \$17.28, last two seasons. Her greatest extravagance appears to be a single silk shirtwaist which she must not replace for two years.

Most of the dressmaking she must do herself, and she must also provide underclothing for her six-year-old son. The eldest boy, age 13, takes \$65.56 for clothes; the girl, age 10, \$64.05, and the youngest, \$43.34. The same budget provides that the boys shall get haircuts once every three months, while the family is allowed two combs and five toothbrushes a year, and two hairbrushes every two years.

Under the belief that "the home is the most potent influence of childhood and the very basis of citizenship," the rental allowance is not based on the cheapest rentals in Boston tenement districts, but on the lowest average rentals in a Boston "three-decker," a three-family frame house, at \$30 a month.

The budget allows 6½ tons of coal for heating the kitchen, dining room and living room combined, and the four bed-rooms, though it is acknowledged that in the coldest winters the family would not attempt to heat all the rooms at once on this supply. Of the far-from-luxurious proposals for clothing the family the report says:

"Fewer items than those given in this section would not provide suitable protection plus a degree of self-respect. Consideration of the separate articles will confirm this statement."

The weavers of Britain have loomed rich cloths for your Spring apparel

SUSTAINER
TRADE MARK

comfortable
serviceable
smart

has the co-operation of Governor Cox, the churches, libraries and clubs. Mrs. Margaret Deland, author, is to give a radio talk on it on April 1, and next week is to address several schools on the subject.

Contributions of books should be sent to Charles F. D. Beiden, chairman, A. M. M. L. A., Boston Public Library, Copley Square, or to the local library.

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TEXTILE UNIONS TO VOTE ON DELAY

Question of Meeting Manufacturers' Request to Go Before the Unions on Sunday

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—Request of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River that the unions defer further action until April 20, when another conference would be held, it was hoped today by those interested in preventing any interruption of the present activity in the textile industries, would act as a stay upon the unions affiliated with the Textile Council when they meet Sunday afternoon to consider the action of the manufacturers in refusing the council's demand for a reduction of 15 per cent.

According to James Tansey, president of the Textile Council, who issued a statement last night after a special meeting of that body, held to consider the manufacturers' reply, the six unions will pass on two propositions. The suggestion of the manufacturers that union action on the refusal to advance wages be deferred until April 20 will be voted on first. If that suggestion does not meet with the approval of the unions, a strike vote will be taken. Mr. Tansey's statement was:

The request of the Textile Council for an advance of 15 per cent has been refused by the manufacturers. Their request suggesting that the unions defer action on the refusal until April 20, when the desire to meet us again in conference, will be taken up at special meetings of the unions to be held Sunday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock.

After reports of the delegates to the conference have been accepted, a vote will be taken on the two propositions. The unions are to decide action. If this proposition does not meet with the approval of the unions, a strike vote will be taken.

In its statement the Manufacturers Association argued that the textile situation in Fall River should be considered by itself, as differing from conditions in other New England mill centers, because of the character of goods manufactured here.

The great increase in the number of spindles in the south was cited in contrast to the position here in that respect, the number of spindles in this city showing little change over a period of years. South Carolina alone, it was argued, has reached the point where it exceeds by a large margin the number of spindles in Fall River.

The manufacturers asserted that dividends paid by Fall River mills in the past few years had been taken from accumulated earnings during the war period and that the great majority of the textile corporations had lost money in the years cited.

In defense of their action in refusing an increase the manufacturers contended that last year the mills in Fall River had refused to be a part of the movement almost general throughout New England early last year to reduce the wages of operatives 20 per cent and return to the 54-hour week.

Conference in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—A plant committee representing employees of the Pacific Mills went into conference with officials of the company today to discuss the wage question.

The employees of the American Woolen Company, which announced this week a wage increase of 12½ per cent to its New England operatives, have accepted the increase, the labor department of the company announced tonight. A committee of three employees in local mills of the company, one woman and two men, left for New York to present a vote of confidence to President William M. Wood.

Wage Increase Announced

UXBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—A woolen and worsted mill here today announced wage increases of 12½ per cent effective April 30. The plants include the Uxbridge Worsted Company, with mills here, in Lowell, Millbury and in Woonsocket, R. I.; Wauwatuck mills, Davis & Brown, Woonsocket, and S. S. Scott & Sons, Inc.

Ten Per Cent Advance

PENSCOOK, N. H., March 24.—The Harris-Emery Company, manufacturers of woolen goods, have granted a 10 per cent increase in wages effective at once.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ISSUES DISCUSSED

The new in education, and other subjects of importance to secondary schools in the State were discussed by the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, meeting in annual session at the Boston City Club today. The nominating committee submitted the following names for election: Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, president; William D. Sprague of Mel-

rose, vice-president, and John W. Hutchins of Malden, secretary-treasurer.

Following a luncheon the afternoon program called for a welcoming address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and a talk on "The High School as a Community" by Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, principal of the De Witt Clinton High School in New York City which is one of the largest in the United States. He has over 100 different student societies or organizations.

BUILDING ISSUES MAY BE SETTLED

Mayor Hopes for Adjustment at Postponed Conference

At a meeting called by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, to attempt to adjust the controversy between the Building Trades Council of Boston and the Building Trades Employers Association, the contending parties agreed to meet again in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for final consideration of the questions at issue.

Mayor Curley declared after the conference today that he is hopeful that results will be achieved at the next conference. He said that it is almost entirely a question of wages at present.

The present agreement of \$1 an hour expires on April 1. The trades council is seeking an increase of 12½ cents an hour, and the employers wish to renew the agreement at the present rate for two years.

In connection with the building trade problem, the Mayor gave out report from the city Commercial and Industrial Bureau to the effect that embargo on lumber shipments has been lifted by the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford has agreed to expedite shipments into New England. The Boston & Albany is confronted with the problem of relieving con-

HOUSE DEFENDS DRY LEGISLATION

First Test Vote Shows Attitude on Mr. Sawyer's Petition

In the first test vote on a prohibition question taken by the present Massachusetts House of Representatives, the result shows the new body with more than 100 new members, to be even stronger in defense of the dry law than the last House.

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EDGEWATER 9000

SERVICE TO ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO

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ANTI-KU KLUX KLAN BILL TOPIC OF HEARING

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23—The measure known as the anti-Ku Klux Klan bill was the subject of a hearing yesterday afternoon before the legislative committee on judiciary. Edward J. Quinn of Portland, the principal proponent, said that he had attended meetings of the order in the south and that its activities were aimed at Negroes and Roman Catholics.

Representative William O. L. Rogers opposed the provision requiring the registration of membership of organizations with city clerks, asserting that such registrations would make fine blacklists for employers who object to employees belonging to labor unions.

Representative Thomas L. Lamson of South Portland, who opposed the measure, said that he had heard of this invisible empire, but knew nothing of it. He had seen no hooded bands in Portland and saw no reason why the bill should become a law.

"I can see nothing in this matter to cause hysteria on the part of anyone," said Representative Lamson. "we have plenty of law and plenty of people, so if any masked band attempts an unlawful act, it will quickly be taken care of."

WOMEN'S POLL TAX MAY BE ABOLISHED

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (Special)—A decision to try to abolish the poll taxes on women has been reached by the administration leaders in the New Hampshire Legislature, without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of proposed new taxes for increasing the public revenues. By a strict party vote, the House Committee on Ways and Means has voted to abolish the taxes on women as promised in the Democratic platform.

The abolition of these taxes would necessitate an increase in certain other revenue to make up for them. Some question has been raised as to the legality of the entire removal of these taxes on the ground that the State has issued bonds for which the security is a pledge of the State to set aside a portion of each poll tax to be collected during a five-year period which has two years more to run. If the court should close the paths to additional taxes, the poll tax money would be necessary to be made up by an addition to the existing direct state tax on real and personal property.

WOMEN IN POLICE WORK
Miss Virginia Murray, former director of the Women's division of the Detroit Police Department, spoke on "Women in Police Work" at the Boston Public Library, Wednesday afternoon, April 4, 1923 at 3 o'clock. This meeting which is held by the training school for public service under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston and the National Civic Federation, will be open to the public.

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Destruction of Superstition Is Announced as Objective of Government Action

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The results of this anti-religious drive are now being discussed by the Bolshevik press, which gives vent to the opinion that, as a whole, the Christmas demonstrations have borne good fruits. In order to emphasize the purpose of these demonstrations, which are to be repeated at Easter, special classes for teaching anti-religious propaganda have been opened in the more important centers. At the same time anti-religious pamphlets are issued broadcast all over the country.

Despite the optimism displayed by Bolshevik officialdom and press concerning the success of this new policy, it would be premature to bemoan the decay of the Christian faith in Russia.

PALESTINE AT EXHIBITION

JERUSALEM, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Palestine Advisory Council has adopted the proposal of the Palestine Government, deciding to participate in the British Empire Exhibition. A special pavilion will be devoted to showing the Palestine products, and manufacturers will be asked to make arrangements to have their goods exhibited.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO CHICAGO

"Arch-Sustainer Shoes"

For Women



"

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

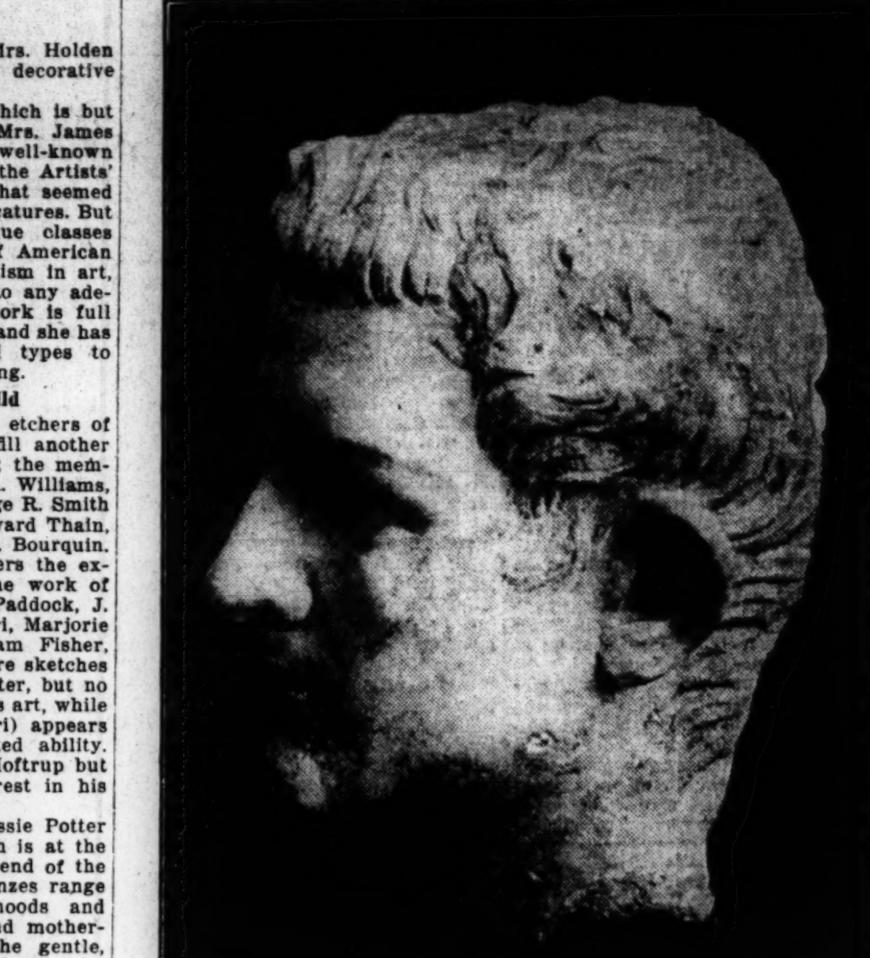
New York, March 22

WHEN Wordsworth came upon his field of daffodils, he wondered rightly, "how could a poet but be gay in such a jocund company." When Mary Carlisle left her London studio some years ago to execute portrait commissions in California, she put as much of that place as she could onto canvas to take home. The London exhibition of these garden portraits led her by degrees to abandon the rigors of society portraiture and turn to the parterres and borders of the historic gardens of her own country for inspiration.

Her success as a garden painter became established and later she returned to the United States to exhibit an English series. Resident for some time here, Miss Carlisle has had opportunity to penetrate the fragrant depths of the famous gardens from Newport to Bar Harbor and is showing at the Knoedler Galleries the results of her botanizing. Rose arbors, bosquets holding their marble secrets, pools where the lilies float in the captured sky, the glory of the rhododendrons, the pendant bloom of the wisteria, the fragrant azaleas, high gardens leaning out toward the smoky hills, low gardens hidden in the encircling trees, all this and more Miss Carlisle's paintings reveal truthfully and poetically. Restraint characterizes her work and an abundant good taste, both qualities so essential to flower painters surrounded as they are with every excuse for rioting in color and profuse sentiment. Technically, too, these paintings show a fresh and skillful handling carried to harmonious outcome, in abeyance, however, to the moral context of each proclamation.

A Wagnerian Brush

Grace Holden is bound to make a stir whenever she exhibits the canvases now on view at the Ehrlich Galleries. She is the most declamatory woman painter of the season, most fearfully and wonderfully consistent in her Amazonian manner of defining the visible universe. As aids to pictorial effectiveness, she handles rocks and cliffs, sweeping sea and swirling clouds with true Wagnerian prodigality. She whips inanimate things into a decorative fury and flings them onto canvas in a white heat. In larger gallery a more gentle reaction might be expected, but coming unexpectedly face to face with these 12 creations of Mrs. Holden, the effect is most inspiring. Bermuda sands, New Hampshire hills, the Brittany seacoast, the granite shore of Maine, she has taken stand at all these points, and like Brunnhilde, uttered her clarion call. The Bar Harbor rocks take on a vermillion hue; the cumulus clouds of New Hampshire start up, dragging half the State after them in their cyclonic haste; the sea at Cranberry Island shakes a "wicked wave"; the "Singing Sands" at Bermuda stir in Slavic rhythm. It is a hot, tempestu-



Portrait Bust, Supposed to Represent the Emperor Caligula, Recently Acquired by the Copenhagen Glyptothek

ous, superbued art that Mrs. Holden presents, but it is very decorative and very entertaining.

Gretchen S. Gertrude, which is but the "nom de cravat" of Mrs. James Oppenheim, wife of the well-known past, makes her debut at the Artists' Galleries in a group of what seemed very amusing portrait caricatures. But as the prefatory catalogue classes them among the proofs of American independence of provincialism in art, so it is difficult to come to any adequate revaluation. Her work is full of clever characterizations and she has chosen sufficiently varied types to make her gallery interesting.

Bronx Artists' Guild

A group of painters and etchers of the Bronx Artists' Guild fill another room with over 100 works; the members exhibiting are Kate A. Williams, Charlotte Livingston, George R. Smith Jr., Herman Eggeling, Howard Thain, K. G. Czerwinski, and J. E. Bourquin. Still another gallery shelters the exhibition, which includes the work of Amy Londoner, Ethel L. Paddock, J. Lars Hofstrup, Robert Henri, Marjorie Organ, John Sloan, William Fisher, and Ruth Jacob. The figure sketches by Mr. Henri reveal a lighter, but no less authoritative side of his art, while Marjorie Organ (Mrs. Henri) appears as a caricaturist of marked ability. New water colors of Mr. Hofstrup but increase the growing interest in his work.

A joint exhibition by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and Robert Yonnon is at the Ainslie Galleries until the middle of the month. Mrs. Vonnoh's bronzes range delicately through the moods and manifestations of youth and motherhood. There is always the gentle, tender thought conveyed in her work; sometimes, in a dancing figure she grows exuberant and gay. Her master goes at her command that one does not question ways and means. Mrs. Vonnoh shows a number of paintings, portraits, landscapes and figure pieces. "Leah" shows his highest point of achievement where the cool flesh tones against a sun-shot curtain keep their relation most admirably. Several French scenes are in the exhibition but none of the outdoor work can compete with the handsome landscape Mr. Vonnoh is showing just now at the Spring Show.

The Ferargil Galleries have an exhibition of portraits of women and children which will continue through the month; among those represented are Robert Henri, Mary Cassatt, Charles W. Hawthorne, Wayman Adams, and Murray Bewley.

William H. Crossman is holding his first exhibition of paintings at the Babcock Galleries. He has captured the mists and moods of sunrise and sunset over the sea with much success, and has found the way to suggest the veillings that nature wraps herself in at such times. A California scene, enlivened with a touch of fantasy, and a striking painting of an approaching storm, full of sweep and foreboding, give variety to the group.

R. F.

the Blind Man" leaves much to be desired.

The other American work was "The Ocean," by Henry Hadley. In many respects Mr. Hadley is the most energetic of this country's music makers. Operas, oratorios, symphonies, overtures, cantatas, songs, flow inexhaustibly from his fertile pen. Nor are these creations hastily and superficially set down. "The Ocean" had been heard in New York in 1921 and its imaginative qualities no less than its masterly technical finish had evoked commendation. That commendation was not withheld by the public at this concert. Mr. Hadley painted his pictures with skillful strokes, and his music clearcut, easily understood, poetically conceived, made a notable success.

The soloist of the occasion was Paul Bender of the Metropolitan Opera Company. This vocalist interpreted an aria from Bach's cantata, "Ich Habe Genug," Hans Sach's monologue from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and Wotan's Farewell from the same master's "Die Walküre." The effectiveness of Mr. Bender's efforts was of a negative kind. His voice lacked sonority and carrying power and there was no authority in his interpretative message. One of the principal qualifications of the singer was said to be his special understanding of the music of Johann Sebastian Bach, but nothing in Mr. Bender's reading of the recitative and aria from "Ich Habe Genug" suggested that his understanding of it was of a comprehensive kind.

The great moments of the concert were the playing by Mr. Stock's performers of Bach's third suite and the prelude to the third act of "Die Meistersinger." Such playing must have brought joy to every listening ear.

F. B.

Elena Gerhardt in London
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 19—Two American composers found representation on the programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra March 16 and 17. One of these—Timothy Mather Spelman—appeared for the first time in the repertory of the organization. Mr. Spelman, who studied his art at Harvard University, is not one of the writers whose name is writ deep in the hearts of his fellow countrymen. He has composed some mimodramatic works—"Snowdrop," a pantomime which was produced at Brooklyn in 1909; a wordless fantasy, "The Romance of the Rose," which was heard and seen in Boston four years later, and an opera, "The Sunken City," which has not yet been produced—but these creations have echoed in the corridors of time. For this concert in Chicago, Mr. Spelman elected to present a tone poem which, entitled "Christ and the Blind Man," was based upon the eighteenth chapter of the gospel according to St. Luke. That the composer succeeded in unfolding a vivid picture of the scene in which the blind man who sat by the wayside begging received his sight, cannot be said. Mr. Spelman clearly is a musician who understands the technical processes of orchestral art; but he was not able, in this case, at least, to project into his score that which his imagination had conceived. The music belongs to the school of composition which puts its faith in bizarre sounds and striking colors, and these things can be made highly appealing to the ear; but in a work of the extent of Mr. Spelman's, something equally striking in the form of subject matter is required, and it is in the lack of this that "Christ and

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GRAINS IN THE CHICAGO MARKET ARE REACTIONARY

Wheat Resists Better Than Other Sections of List—Crop Outlook Is Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24.—With the exception of wheat, all grains lost ground for the week, after a mid-period bulge in operations on the Chicago Board of Trade. Broadening of outside interest shown in a good volume of small speculative orders was an encouraging factor. Toward the end of the period, however, long interests sold heavy lines, causing a decided shading off.

Strength of Liverpool buying, doubtful crop outlook, and small receipts at the chief points of accumulation caused the general rise in grains which reached its peak Wednesday. The advances were stopped, however, by profit-taking, despite a continuance of bullish news.

Volume of trading grew restricted Friday, due to a temporary wave of bearish sentiment. Prices are expected to hold within a narrow range for a day or so, with "longs" selling on the bulges and "shorts" buying on the breaks.

Sharply improved export demand was observed for corn. This was due, it is believed, to stocks abroad, which should be almost exhausted. It is pointed out that European buyers of corn in Argentina now cannot get delivery until June or July. In the meantime, American corn at a higher price must fill the gap.

Movement of corn, however, came to a standstill. Farmers have reduced their feeding needs. Reports from the northwest indicate that, from the demand for corn implements, the acreage there this year is to be much larger. Speculative sentiment still favors buying corn, but important purchasing power is not in evidence.

Wheat being the only grain to hold a fraction of its advance, is in a favored position. The foreign situation is stranger, as shown by increasing exports, diminishing stocks here, and the fact that prices have held thus far in the face of much more unfavorable conditions.

Better tone was reported to the flour market. The crop condition is doubtful, and reports from the Northwest indicate that the acreage will be smaller than for many years. It is figured that Canadian surpluses must now be fairly well cleaned up. Bonded wheat has shown a 50 per cent decrease in the last month and is expected to clear away before the opening of navigation.

Oats trade was small, with little pressure either way. Western Canada has a shortage of seed and feed, and eastern Canada supplies are reported light.

Wheat for May at \$1.22 1/4, for July at \$1.16 1/4, and September at \$1.15, showed gains in every case of 1/4 cent over the high of last Saturday.

Corn for May at 74 cents lost 1/4 cent; July at 76 cents lost the same; and September at 77 cents was down half cent. Oats for May at 45 cents was

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off 1/4; July at 45 cents was unchanged, and September at 43 cents was down 1/4. May rye was off 1 cent at 34 1/2 cents and July was down 1 1/4 cents at 33 1/2 cents.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Many stocks we believe have practically discounted benefits to come. A large number of others have yet to do so. Discriminative selection should be employed to a high degree, but the time to make sweeping sales, in our opinion, has not yet arrived.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: A fairly sizeable reaction in the general market should not come as a surprise, after a rise of 13 points in the industrial average without any setback of importance. It should not cause concern, however, as there is no good reason to believe that the upward movement of stock prices has culminated. A commitment in copper stocks should yield an excellent profit.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: This week has been a great climbing process in the stock market, but price changes as a final result are negligible. This is the same sort of a market that we have been having for several weeks past, and the conclusion inevitably forces itself upon us that we are in a period of extensive distribution. This is not to say that there is not still prolonged activity, the average of active stocks gaining so little; this is not strange, however, when the extent of the rise since 1921 is taken into consideration.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Reports from the steel trade give evidence of a general reaction in the metalometric industry, and in fact, nearly all lines of trade seem fully as prosperous as the greatest optimist could have anticipated a year or more ago.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: If sound principles are to govern, the era of prosperity can be extended over quite a long period of time, and the resulting reaction much mitigated.

In this case, a great many stocks seem to have pretty well discounted any profits that can reasonably be expected, although there are still many that have not yet anticipated a return to normal conditions. It is well to remember, however, that an industrial panic is likely to bring about a drop in security prices. For an example of this one need go no further back than 1917, when, although there was no appreciable let-up in business activity, there was a very serious market decline.

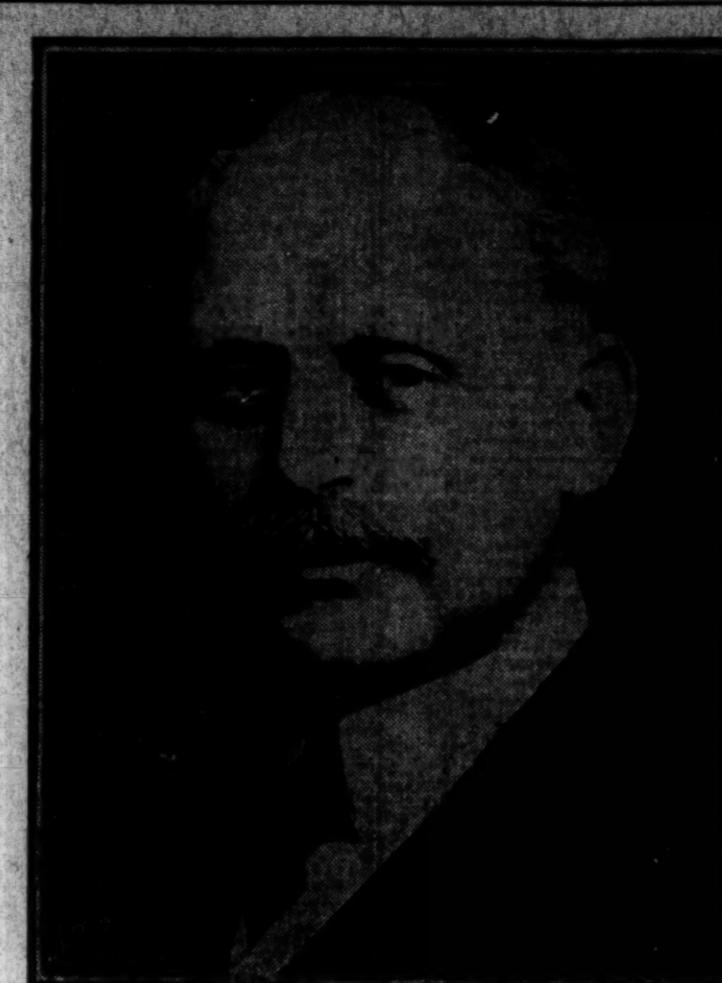
F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: Industrial stocks are near 14 points above November low, while the rail average is only 7 1/2 points over the low reached Nov. 27, 1922. Indications point to an upward movement in the rails. Therefore, prevalence of the belief that a bull movement in the carrier stocks will mean "finals" to the bull movement may not be surprising. Good trading would suggest switching from industries, which now show a good profit, into good rails. The rails are doing better, the worst is over for the moment, at least and, therefore, stocks should go higher.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York: The conclusion of the whole matter is that stock market prices are now at a level necessary, where caution in buying is unmistakable. Any profits should be taken if any exist, and for the speculatively inclined, only those issues which have not taken part measurably in the general advance should be selected.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Indications point to a continuance of the present bull movement as a violent reaction does not appear imminent. Conservative action, however, calls for some profit taking, and holdings should be reduced to a minimum. The coppers and rails appear to be considerably behind the market and a switch from the industrials to these groups seems advisable at the moment.

DRY GOODS MOVES WELL

CHICAGO, March 24.—The wholesale dry goods business continues to show a corresponding increase over the corresponding week last year in volume and number of orders received. Buying conditions of a regular appearance to be avoided of overstocking, buyers are looking far enough ahead to protect their needs on necessary merchandise, says the John Farwell Company.



Walter R. Addicks

IMPORTERS IN PROTEST AGAINST DOCK CONGESTION

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special)—In a vigorous protest forwarded to Treasury officials in Washington, prominent importers declare that unless congestion at the docks here is relieved they will be forced to route incoming goods through either Boston or Philadelphia. Experiments have been conducted, it is contended, with the result that imported goods have been received in less than one-half the time it takes to bring goods through the New York customs.

Salesmen who should have been on the road three weeks ago are delayed waiting for foreign samples, importers complain. One large importer of English hosiery claims that it has just had a \$4,000 order canceled due to inability to deliver.

Another large hosiery house claims that goods brought in by one steamer are still on the dock when that steamer returns on a second trip from Europe.

SHOE CONTRACT AWARDED

A contract for furnishing 55,000 pairs of shoes has just been awarded to the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Milles, Mass., by the United States Marine Corps. The price is \$4.18 a pair, compared with \$4.99 paid last September.

DUTY ON HIDES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, March 24.—British India has reduced the export duty on hides and skins to 5 per cent ad valorem, and the preferential rate to British empire has been abolished.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING & INSURANCE COMPANY

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, held on March 16, it was voted to pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on the capital stock of the company payable April 30, 1928, to stockholders of record March 31, 1928. BENJAMIN BURNETT, Treasurer. March 16, 1928.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special)—Congress, in enacting the Emergency Tariff Law of 1921, did not intend to take camel's hair press cloth from the free list and place it under the duty provisions of the act, said the Board of United States General Appraisers, who decided in an opinion submitted by M. J. Hogan of Savannah, Ga. The cloth in question, used exclusively for milling purposes, was taxed at 45 cents a pound under paragraph 19 of the emergency law. Judge Brown, in a majority opinion, finds that this was not the intent of Congress. The emergency act, the general appraisers writes, "which indicates that Congress intended thereby to disturb the policy of free entry for camel's hair press cloth expressly used for milling purposes and covered by paragraph 422 of the act."

Judge Sullivan, in a lengthy dissenting opinion, holds that when the emergency law was enacted the 45 cents a pound rate, provided therein, applied to camel's hair press cloth. In view of the difference of opinion in the customs board it is probable that the issue will be reviewed by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, in Washington.

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, March 24—Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short and three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

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STILL "SHORTS" IN PIGGY WIGGLY

NEW YORK, March 24—E. W. Bradford, attorney for Clarence Saunders, president of the Piggy Wiggly company, said the offer to allow Piggy Wiggly shorts to cover at \$100 expired Friday, and those who have not covered will be compelled to go into the market. The 140 shares referred to by Mr. Saunders as having been covered was only for stock delivered Friday and does not take into consideration stock to be delivered Monday.

While a large percentage of the shorts took advantage of Mr. Saunders' offer of \$100, there is still a substantial short interest.

Correspondence with conservative investors solicited. Quotations, offerings, analyses on request.

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Beacon Oil Company

DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED SHARES

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STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE A SHARP DECLINE

Special Pressure Against Sugar and Specialty Issues in New York

Short interests continued to force recessions in prices in today's New York stock market. Sugar shares proved particularly vulnerable to selling pressure in view of the Government investigation of sugar prices.

Marked headwinds also was shown by the motor and motor accessory groups. Losses of 2 to 3½ points were registered by Stewart Warner Speedometer, General Asphalt preferred, Cuban Cane preferred, Puma, Algeciras and Cuban-American sugars.

Independent strength was shown, however, by a few issues, notably Borden Packing, which closed 79½, a new high record for the year.

The net gain of 5½ points and California Petroleum, which moved up a point in the face of wavering in the other oils.

The closing was heavy. Sales ap-

proximated 550,000 shares.

While a number of issues showed

moderate improvement, the general

bond list continued reactionary today.

The foreign list moved irregularly,

United States Government securities held steady.

Except for a gain of approximately

a point in Northern Pacific 5s, Series D, the changes in the railroad list were small and unimportant. A break of 3½ points in Maryland Oil 8s was

the feature of the industrial group. Maryland Oil 7s rose nearly a point, but the 7½s, with warrants, were slightly reactionary.

**FIRMNESS NOTED
DURING QUIET WEEK
IN LONDON MARKET**

By Special Cable

LONDON, March 24—Easter holidays, though still a week distant, have already begun to exert an influence on the stock exchange and the volume of business has been heavy this year—has, therefore, been smaller than usual.

On the whole, most of the markets have remained firm. French issues have received a large share of attention on account of the fluctuations in exchange—the franc going from 75 to 68 to the pound, and subsequently back to 71, in the course of the week.

A feature of the week, however, has been the large amount of money available for an unusually large number of new issues, most of which were heavily oversubscribed within a short while after the lists were opened.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

Net

U. S. D. che.
War Loan 5% 1929-47... -101.15
By C & Mf. Ltd pf. ... 101.15
do ordy. ... 101.15
Courtalde ... 101.15
Dunlop & Co. ... 101.15
Anglo Corp. S. ... 101.15
De Beers Corp. ... 101.15
Sand Lime Ltd. ... 101.15
Anglo Oil ... 101.15
Brit Contr. Ltd. ... 101.15
do ordy. ... 101.15
Dutch ... 101.15
Shell & T. & Trans. ordy. ... 101.15
Radio Corp. of Am. pf. ... 101.15
do cont. ... 101.15

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.
Call Loans, Boston, New York

Rate: 5% 5½%
Outside comp. ... 5% 5½%
Year money ... 5% 5½%
Customers' com'l. ... 5% 5½%
Individ. com'l. ... 5% 5½%

Yester-
Today
Bar silver in New York ... 68¢
In London ... 62¢
Mexican dollars ... 32¢
Bar gold in London ... 87½d
Canadian ex. dir. ... 21¢
Domestic bar silver ... 99½c

Acceptances, Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—

Eligible Private Banks—

Under 30 days ... 4 6½%

Less Known Banks—

Over 60 days ... 4 6½%

Under 30 days ... 4 6½%

Under 90 days ... 4 6½%

Under 36 days ... 4 6½%

Less than 36 days ... 4 6½%

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Less than 36 days ... 4 6½%

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN WALL STREET

First Substantial Reaction in a Long Time—Loans Large—Money Firm

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special)—

The reaction that took place in stocks yesterday caused no surprise to conservative observers. On the contrary, they had been looking for even a bigger reaction for some little time.

They are of the opinion that the downward movements should go considerably further in order to correct the technical speculative position.

Nothing occurred overnight, and nothing appeared in the early morning news to induce the selling for both accounts that took place. The best opinion was that it was due chiefly to a realization finally on the part of active speculators that stocks had been going in one direction too long.

It is not improbable that a better realization of the position of the money market was a factor in the selling also. While bankers maintain that money is not tight, it is easy to see that the demand from all directions is more active.

Brokers' Loans Very Large

There is no reason for believing that brokers' loans have been much reduced recently. On the contrary, it would be reasonable to assume that they have increased. Trading in stocks this week often was in excess of 1,000,000 shares a day. As prices were going up until yesterday, it would not be logical to contend that liquidation was in progress on a scale sufficiently large to bring down the loans.

A feature of the money market here during the last few days has been the more active demand for time funds. When brokers are willing to borrow time money at 5½ per cent, it generally means that they believe that even a higher rate is likely to prevail for some time, and that there is little probability of call money going to a lower level and staying there.

Bid Demand for Time Money

Although in the current reports of the money market it was claimed that very few time loans were being made, money brokers reported an active business. They said that the placing of \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a day by individual representatives of a single concern was not uncommon. Multiplying these amounts by many such representatives would make a big daily turnover in time money. There was an active demand for call funds, even at 5½ and 6 per cent.

One money broker said that the point had been reached where large speculative houses did not stop at a quarter or even a half of 1 per cent on time loans. They wanted the money and were willing to pay the price. This means that they do not look for lower rates in the near future.

There are some ultra-conservative stock brokers who are looking for a big liquidation in stocks this spring. For this reason, and because they do not wish to increase their commitments on the long side of the stock market, they are holding back from the borrowing of more money at the present rates and under present conditions.

Costs Higher—Labor Scarce

The willingness of some brokers to pay the prevailing rates for money, to which reference has been made, is typical of a condition that is rapidly developing in industry. Prices for materials, manufacturing costs, and labor have been advancing steadily for some time and already have reached a higher level. Still higher prices are predicted. This was brought out in authoritative reports regarding the steel industry, in which it was set forth that manufacturers were unwilling to sell in large quantities for any length of time in advance, because they expected further advances all along the line.

This situation is being felt in various industries. Those who had important projects under consideration are showing hesitancy about going forward with them. There is a general scarcity of common labor, which is certain to become more pronounced as agricultural activities, particularly in the west, increase with the arrival of the seedling season. In this connection much attention was given to the suggestion of Secretary Herbert Hoover that the building operations of the Government throughout the country be curtailed as much as possible for a while.

News Is Bullish

There was a strikingly large number of announcements during the week, most of which were of a favorable and encouraging character. A satisfactory exhibit was made by most of the reports for 1922 that came to hand. In some cases large gains in earnings in comparison with the previous year were reported, and where they were not large they were at least substantial.

This was true of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, which showed a balance available for dividends of \$39,653,455, compared with \$36,617,017 for the year before.

Wall Street pretty generally liked the authoritative announcement that President Harding would seek renomination. It was pleased also with the defeat in the New York State Assembly of several bills which, it had been contended, would prove detrimental to business in the financial district, particularly the one relating directly to the stock exchange.

Investment Funds Plentiful

The over-subscription of considerably more than \$100,000,000 to the last offering of the United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness showed the large sum of money available for investment, in spite of the heavy requirements in nearly every line of industry, and for speculation in securities and commodities. Naturally there was disappointment over the subsequent announcement that the United States Government may be called upon to face a deficit of \$180,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, March 24, 1923

Div.	Company	Week	High	Low	Last Close	Div.	Company	Week	High	Low	Last Close							
1	Adams Express	100	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	2	Great Northern pf	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	2	1.50 Simmons Co.	500	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
3	Ad Rumely	200	19	17 1/2	17 1/2	4	Great North. Or.	100	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	4	Simmons Co. m.	500	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
4	Ad Rumely pf	400	30	28	28	5	Great North. Or.	100	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	5	Sears, Roebuck & C.	400	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
5	Ad Rumely pf	200	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	6	Great North. Or.	100	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	6	Shaw's Supermarket	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
6	Ad Rumely pf	200	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	7	Gulf Sugar	300	125	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	7	Siemens Corp.	200	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
7	Ad Rumely pf	200	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	8	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	8	Shattuck-Arlis	300	10	8 1/2	8 1/2
8	Ad Rumely pf	200	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	9	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	9	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
9	Ad Rumely pf	200	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	10	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	10	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
10	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	11	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	11	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
11	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	12	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	12	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
12	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	13	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	13	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
13	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	14	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	14	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
14	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	15	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	15	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
15	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	16	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	16	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
16	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	17	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	17	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
17	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	18	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	18	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
18	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	19	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	19	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
19	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	20	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	20	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
20	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	21	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	21	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
21	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	22	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	22	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
22	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	23	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	23	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
23	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	24	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	24	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
24	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	25	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	25	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
25	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	26	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	26	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
26	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	27	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	27	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
27	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	28	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	28	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
28	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	29	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	29	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
29	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	30	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	30	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
30	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	31	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	31	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
31	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	32	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	32	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
32	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	33	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	33	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
33	Alaska Gold	100	14	13	13	34	Gulf Mobile & N. pf	200	18	18	18	18	34	U.S. Rubber Co.	100	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
34	Alaska Gold	100	14															

OXFORD OARSMEN BEAT CAMBRIDGE

Dark Blue Captures Famous English University Boat Race on the Thames

PUTNEY, England, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—The Oxford University crew, stroked by W. P. Mallon, United States, defeated Cambridge over the 4½-mile Putney-to-Mortlake course on the Thames River today, in their annual inter-varsity race by a length.

Despite the forecast the weather was ideal, with sunshine and little wind. The calm water was thought to have increased Oxford's chances of winning, as her boat was shallower than the Cambridge shell. The race started at 5:12.

At the one-mile mark Oxford was leading by a quarter of a length. At the end of two miles Oxford had increased its lead to half a length. At the three-mile mark the Oxford shell was two lengths ahead.

OXFORD Pds

Bow—C. Mallin (Lancing and Queen)	182
2—P. R. Waco (Canterbury and Brasenose)	168
3—A. E. Irvine (Shrewsbury and Merton)	178
4—R. K. Kane (Harvard and Balliol)	190
5—J. C. Mowen (Rugby and Somerville)	191
6—J. E. Peader (Shrewsbury and Worcester)	184
7—G. O. Wickham (Oxford and Magdalen)	189
Stroke—P. Mallon (Concord and Brasenose)	155
Coxswain—G. D. Clapperton (Magdalen)	106

CAMBRIDGE

Bow—W. F. Smith (Shrewsbury and First Trinity)	185
2—W. Law (St. Paul's and Lady Margaret)	178
3—K. H. Craig (Oxford and Pembroke)	176
4—S. H. Heap (Eton and Jesus)	190
5—D. A. Collet (Oundle and Pembroke)	174
6—E. Morrison (Eton and Third Trinity)	168
Stroke—T. R. B. Sanders (Eton and Third Trinity)	165
Coxswain—A. G. Barlow (Eton and Third Trinity)	125

LONDON, March 24 (By The Associated Press)—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University in the fifty-fifth annual track meet between the two universities, held at the Queen's Club today, winning seven of the 11 events held.

American students at Oxford won two firsts, two seconds, two thirds and tied for second in another event.

The Cambridge team was weakened by the absence of W. R. Seagrove. He had been slated as sure winner of the mile run and probably of the three-mile.

H. M. Abrahams, with his three victories for Cambridge, was the individual star of the meet. Two varsity records were broken by F. K. Brown's shotput of 42 ft. 8 in. and Abrahams' broad jump of 23 ft. 7¾ in.

Oxford won the one-mile run when W. R. Milligan finished first by 15 yards, with C. E. Davis, of Cambridge, second, and E. P. Hunter, of Oxford, third. The time was 4m. 25s.

H. M. Abrahams, of Cambridge, won the 100-yard dash in 10s. flat, finishing well ahead of the others. A. R. Alston of Cambridge was second, and J. Bird of Oxford, third.

The 16-pound shotput event was won by F. K. Brown, an American, from Washington, representing Exeter College, Oxford, at 42 ft. 8 in. I. Rees, also an American, from Nebraska and representing Lincoln College, Oxford, was second, with 40ft. 1¼ in., and C. M. S. Harmsworth of Cambridge was third with 35ft. 5in.

D. R. Mitchener of Oxford and Albert won the pole vault with 10ft. 4in. M. Dunbar of Oxford and Worcester was tied with J. H. P. Campbell of Cambridge for second with 10ft. 4in.

Abrahams won the quarter-mile run, W. E. Stevenson, of Oxford and Princeton, being second, and A. G. Marshall of Cambridge third. The time was 50.45s.

N. A. McInnes of Oxford won the three-mile run, with T. C. Fooks of Cambridge, second, and P. H. M. Bryant of Oxford third. The time was 16m. 22s.

The half-mile run was won by D. A. G. Lowe of Cambridge, whose time was 2m. 4.6s. H. W. Kerr of Oxford was second and A. G. G. Marshall of Cambridge third.

The high jump was won by R. J. Dickinson of Oxford, with 5ft. 11in. A. M. Mitchell of Oxford, and L. L. Roberts of Cambridge, were tied for second place with 5ft. 8in.

Abrams won the broad jump with 23ft. 7¾ in., bettering the former inter-varsity record by one inch. T. G. Devitt of Cambridge was second with 21ft. 4¾ in. Tevis Huhn, the former Princetonian, now at Oxford, was third with 21ft. 2¾ in. Huhn took third in the 120-yard hurdles, which was won by B. Stapleton of Oxford, with W. A. Winter, of Irving-Cambridge, second. The time was 1m. 15s.

Huhn won the 220-yard hurdles, with R. J. Dickinsons of Oxford, second, and W. S. Bristows of Cambridge, third. The time was 25.45s.

HAMILTON DEFEATS CLEVELAND SEXTET

CLEVELAND, O., March 24 (Special)—In the first of a two-game series that will mark the finish of the Cleveland hockey season, the Hamilton Tigers of Hamilton, Ont., defeated the Cleveland Hockey Club here Friday night, 3 to 1. The game started slowly, but in the second and third periods the Tigers outkated the Clevelanders to a marked advantage, while C. E. Stewart, the Tigers' goaltender, proved a barrier at the net that the locals could get the rubber disc by only once. The summary:

HAMILTON CLEVELAND
Mitchell, Iw. ... r.w. Debernard
Brackenborough, c. ... c. N. Stewart
Cossar, r.w. ... r.w. Debernard
Harris, M. ... r.w. Debernard
Day, rd. ... M. Jamieson
C. Stewart, g. ... r.w. Debernard
Hamilton ... r.w. Debernard
Cleveland ... r.w. Debernard
Hockey Club ... Gaults-Day, Brackenborough, Cooper, for Hamilton; Debernard for Cleveland. Spares—Redding, Hurnes for Hamilton; Jacobs for Cleveland. Referee—Schweitzer.

PHILADELPHIANS WIN, 123 TO 80
HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24—The first game of a series between the Philadelphia cricket team and the Bermuda team was won by the Philadelphians yesterday afternoon. The score was 123 to 80.



Oxford University Eight-Oared Crew of 1923

Four Strong Teams Enter Indoor Meet

Records Expected to Go in Swimming Championships at Chicago

Special to Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—Four strong swimming teams, one from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific coast, and two from local clubs are to compete for three and possibly four men's senior indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in a meet at the Illinois Athletic Club here April 4 and 5. The announcement was made here today by C. A. Dean, chairman of the athletic committee.

Brookline Swimming Club of Brookline, Mass., is to enter a team for the national water polo championship, a relay team for the national 400-yard relay race, and Leo Handy for the national 150-yard backstroke championship. Leland Stanford Junior University is to send a polo team, a relay team and A. C. White, national fancy-diving champion who may have a chance to defend his title.

The Illinois Athletic Club will enter perhaps the strongest team in the meet, while the Chicago Athletic Association is to be a keen rival in the polo and relay events. The I. A. C. relay swimmers had a fine workout in preparation for the meet when they broke three world's records formerly held by Yale University, in a meet at Milwaukee last week, competing for the central 200-yard relay championship.

John Weissmuller, Peter Weissmuller, Norman Ross and Perry McGillivray swam the distance in 1m. 37.3-5s. The old record was 1m. 39.1-5s, made by the Yale team.

Continuing the race to 250 yards, A. A. Siegel made the total time of 2m. 2.2-5s. Yale's world's record for this distance was 2m. 4.3-5s. H. H. Kruger plunged in and stretched the race to 300 yards, making the distance in 2m. 28s. Yale's mark was 2m. 3.1-5s.

Mr. Dean asserts that these are all authentic times made under A. A. U. rules in a 75-foot pool and will stand as world's records.

Handy of the Brookline Club will meet a redoubtable rival in the 150-yard backstroke to John Weissmuller of the I. A. C., who set the world's record for the event in a 60-foot pool at Cleveland at 1m. 44.3-5s.

The national fancy diving championship also may be held in connection with the meet. The award of this event has been undecided for some time. It was first bid for by the Metropolitan Association of New York, but they later decided they could not hold it. William Bachrach, swimming director of the I. A. C. stated that if no one else wanted it, he would hold it, as he would have the champion on hand with the Stanford team. C. A. Dean wired to A. A. U. headquarters in New York last night asking a definite award of the event.

Chicago has a strong entrant for the honors in E. A. Halvorsen of the Chicago Athletic Association. Halvorsen within the last year has won the central outdoor fancy and high diving titles, and also the central indoor crown. He announces he is ready to go after the "national fancy title whenever it is held."

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May 6—Yale varsity vs. Princeton University. Princeton freshmen vs. Yale. Princeton vs. Notre Dame at Harvard.

May 7—Yale varsity vs. Harvard. Yale vs. Harvard. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 8—Yale varsity vs. Princeton University. Princeton vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Yale. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 9—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 10—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 11—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 12—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 13—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 14—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 15—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 16—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 17—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 18—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 19—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 20—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 21—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 22—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 23—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 24—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 25—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

May 26—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

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July 4—Yale varsity vs. Cornell. Cornell vs. Princeton. Princeton vs. Cornell.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE G. A. TITLE

Captures Fourth Straight Gymnastic Championship—Capt. J. B. Pearson Jr. Takes Individual Honors

ANNAPOULIS, Md., March 24—The United States Naval Academy is today enjoying its fourth straight team championship of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, while Capt. J. B. Pearson, Jr., captain of the Naval Academy team, is enjoying his third successive individual championship title. The annual championships were held here last

MOTORISMS

A NEW English air-cooled model has just been placed on the market, with some rather interesting points. This car is a two-seater, will sell for £195, and for the most part is assembled from well-known components. An unusual feature of the car is the use of the exhaust valve lifter mechanism, similar to that employed for motorcycle engines, and arranged in such a manner that the controlling cable is connected to a lever in the front of the radiator. The lubrication scheme is entirely motor-cycle in practice, there being a small pump on the instrument board feeding oil from a reservoir to the crank case.

The engine has been fitted with an external flywheel of cast iron strengthened by a steel band shrunk in position. This flywheel is used because a large clutch is necessary, and the clutch in this car consists of the machined face of the flywheel by the face of an aluminum casting backed by a number of coil springs. On the clutch shaft, which is of considerable length, is a single leather universal joint. There is a very compact gear box with a short central lever to take leverage on one side, and then a leather universal joint for the enclosed propeller shaft, which takes the drive to spiral levels. No differential is included, so it has been possible to set the hand brake shoes on one wheel, the pedal controlled shoes on the other. The wheel and a worm mechanism form the steering gear, the steering column being supported by a hinge at the bottom, and by a joint close to the instrument board. Great use is made of oil-less brushes for the minor parts, such as the pedals and portions of the steering gear.

The body is of aluminum, very light, has a front hood and a dummy radiator in the front. The wheels are detachable discs with 700x80mm. tires. There is in the works a similar car with a slightly longer wheel base and a water-cooled engine, which will have more commodious coach work and re-finements running.

A new caravan type body mounted on a 30-hundredweight chassis has made its appearance on the Continent. Although the dimensions are 14ft. 6in. long by 6ft. 6in. wide by about 6ft. high, the vehicle weighs but 2 tons 8 hundredweight in touring order, with all equipment.

Initially, sleeping accommodations for four persons are afforded. Lockers are arranged in every conceivable position. An oil stove with two burners provides for all cooking, and when not required is hidden from view by a roller blind similar to the top of a roll-top desk. Alongside the stove is a full-length cupboard for clothes, a drop-down sofa, and a small collapsible table is stowed away in the roof. The driver's seat may be removed entirely and forms a strong box for the cylinders, which are used to supply the reception of two dissolved acetylene illumination for the tent or tents when camped. Adequate accommodation for three tents is found.

Total production of cars and trucks in the United States during January and February was 145,708 in excess of

the entire output for the first quarter in 1922, which until now held the high record for that period in the production history of the industry. Ford built 116,000 cars in February, plans to turn out 150,000 this month and has orders in backlog right now for 200,000 machines. Driveway traffic is increasing more and more every day, the figures jumping from 31,400 in January to 42,760 in February. As the roads open these totals will go up to new records.

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 5
IVE hundred tons of goods were transported by air from England to the continent of Europe in 1922 as opposed to 231 tons in 1921. Mail matter accounted for nine tons of the 1922 total.

During 1922, 518,611 letters were carried by the Royal Air Service Air Mail between Cairo and Baghdad and 79,000 between Baghdad and Cairo. The figure for the outward traffic is the total number of letters carried, while the homeward traffic only includes letters addressed to people in the United Kingdom.

As soon as the machines arrive from England two new air routes will be opened in Australia. These are (1), Sydney-Adelaide (760 miles); (2), Sydney-Brisbane (550 miles). The fleet proposed consists of three Handasyde monoplanes, one Sopwith "Woolly," one D.H. 4, and one Sopwith "Pup."

The Australian Government has promised an annual subsidy of £17,500 for route 1, and £11,500 for route 2, provided a weekly service is maintained. In addition to the above, other air routes are also in course of preparation and the Australian Air Board has acquired sites for airfields in all the capital cities of Australia except Perth.

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New Arrivals in Writing Cases in the Latest Models

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(Opposite Fox's)

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You'll like it.

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C. R. HALE

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Do it with flowers.
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Silks of every description
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From the Standard Makers of America
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Immense stocks; wonderful showing of the
new designs and colors.**OUTLET**
PROVIDENCEPrompt, Efficient and
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E. W. Crawford T. F. Fournier**STEWART STREET AUTO REPAIR, INC.**
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will not wait for good paint to get cheaper.
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"The Laundry That Satisfies"**ROUTINE**
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Employees Share Profits**VERMONT****Barre****MISS PENELOPE GALL**
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MRS. SHEPARD CO., INC.
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FOR EASTER
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LET

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FILL YOUR AUTO NEEDS.

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Women's Ready to Wear Apparel

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We Carry a Full Line of

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Over Sixty Different Departments

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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Everything for Women and Children

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods

Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, etc.

We appreciate your business.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Impasse in Modern Music, and a Possible Means of Escape

By D. RUDHYAR

CHAOS reigns in the world of music today. This is a fact which we must face. Practically no musician I ever met knows where he is going. Very few are those who even care. Working mostly according as impulses or emotions lead, or else planning intellectually how to make the most of the new so-called discoveries—polytonal, atonal, or what not—composers live in darkness, give voice to the chaotic feelings and thoughts of a helpless humanity that clings desperately to old idols and refuses to change fundamentally its attitude toward life.

Executants, from the conductor down to the jazz players, have become proletarians, and are obliged to turn out music by the hour in order to get the half-hearted and artificially wrought applause—I mean the money—of a public that seems to have no understanding of what happens either in music, or, let us say, in politics, and having lost ground completely, grasps the only plank of salvation which it can think of, viz., technic and fame. Whoever plays very fast, has a name—that is, has spent very much for advertising—and makes good in a worn-out and stereotyped repertoire, is bound to get good houses.

New Compositions

Fashionable orchestras play reluctantly those works which were modern a few years ago, at the cost of great effort for thankless audiences which take hardly any interest in the matter. Ultra-modern compositions, not performed as yet, have as little chance to be produced as the proverbial camel to pass through the eye of a needle, and less chance still to be published.

Yet all living composers of any value at all are using a more and more radical and revolutionary idioms every day. The tide of dissonance, of modernisms of all sorts is sweeping over the musical world, oscillating between ceaselessly acquired complexity and infantile simplicity, camouflaged under the name of irony. Therefore, modern composers starve, unless they be born wealthy or find wealthy patrons. In some countries they cannot even buy the paper on which to write the music which nobody cares for, and nobody would perform.

This is a true picture of the world of modern music. Living in it for years here and abroad, I have seen its inner springs in action. I have struggled through it and seen composers perish, underfed—either physically or morally. It is not a new story, of course. But at this juncture of world-history, it is an exceptionally tragic one, and music has come truly to an impasse. Few are those who will admit it. Fewer still attempt to study the causes of the impasse, with the idea of reaching beyond to the open space. Let us try to suggest the way of approach to such a study.

An Occidental Concept

Music, as Occidental races know it today, is based on a system which originated toward the end of the Middle Ages and grew in strength and perfection during the succeeding centuries. It is based primarily upon a definite concept of "note" and of "interval." This concept, the product of discrete, intellectuality, is typically Occidental and characterizes a civilization in which the various materialistic and analytical types of knowledge have attained an overwhelming predominance. Oriental music is, or was, rooted in the almost opposite concept of "living sound."

Notes being accepted as the musical units, the conception of tonality, of tonal polyphony, of tonal development, etc., follow unavoidably; the entire process being needless to say, an empirical one. This system held supreme until the time of Debussy, Schönberg, Scriabin, Stravinsky. Modern composers are at the same time destroying and venerating it. Very few dare to say that it is wrong. They only think, when they happen to do so, that it has to be extended. But it cannot be extended against its inherent nature.

Composers, however, feel effects and very seldom know about causes. How many could define a "note" in contradistinction to an evolving sound? How many know anything about Oriental music, and its philosophical basis? A certain type of music either pleases or displeases them, is technically commendable or does not sound well. Hating the feeling of tonality, the impression made by ordinary chords, they write polytonally or atonally. Does that change, the basis of music? Do they destroy the concept of note, the cause of tonality? Not at all. They fight vehemently against the outer manifestations of something which they still believe to be sacred—worse, the legitimacy of which they never have even thought of contesting.

The Great Impasse

This is the great impasse. You will not go beyond it by dividing the octave in third or quarter tones. You must go at the root of the musical idea, disintegrate the musical unit and deal with real sounds, free and evolving. This is an immense subject in itself. Yet it contains the key-idea which alone can solve the problem. Not understanding this, composers pile up tonalities, dissonances and instruments and wander in search of unusual combinations of sonorities. They are like prisoners jailed in a small cell, beating the walls distractedly, because they instinctively know the utter futility of all their efforts. Thus increasing complexity mani-

tests in music. Orchestras swell till their very size makes them ruinous monsters devouring the life of musicians and of music itself. The expenditures of an excellent modern orchestra are incredible; which means the necessity for large endowments and even more for constant traveling and numerous concerts.

These two last factors make a great number of rehearsals impossible. The conductor shrinks before the work of studying a large modern score, the idiom of which he does not find familiar. He has no time to rehearse the work properly. His men will probably laugh at it; the public will be indifferent at best, the board of trustees of the orchestra and the manager indignant. Why should the conductor turn himself out in such a thankless effort with the prospect of losing his position if he proves a failure? The composer will hardly be satisfied with a number of rehearsals, and the tremendous energy displayed will be practically wasted nine times out of ten. And yet none of these efforts required for the presentation of the work could even begin unless the composer were able to pass many months writing down a big score, the conception of which may have taken but a few minutes, and furthermore to have the parts copied for all instruments—that is, to spend for this purpose possibly \$300 or \$400—or else to copy them himself for several other months of slave-like work.

Composer Gets Nothing

If all this long process has been gone through and the symphony performed once or twice, what happens? Nothing. The composer does not get one cent for it. He has toiled for months with the idea of the production as a faint light of hope. He may have to wait for years before it happens. What he gets is mainly polite insults.

The case of orchestral works is indeed the most conspicuous—one, and piano pieces or even chamber music combinations are less obviously grateful. Yet how complex still the problem for the one who would learn the language! How helpless is the composer who either is not backed by financial power or else is not himself a virtuoso with a name commanding attention! He has to deal painstakingly with virtuosos and ordinary executants. And here what does he find? Mostly commercialism, the pride of technic, and a lack of understanding rooted in an absence of elementary as well as special culture. Executants have become, we must repeat it, proletarians, sound-producing machines. Everything must be written down so that they cannot miss it. Music has to be cut in pieces and dissected, till being a dead thing they at last can reproduce it; for being proletarians they have lost the sense of joy of this second creation which is interpretation, and are like machines leading machines.

Is the picture too dark? Who would dare to say so after an honest investigation into the matter? We may refuse to see a hopeless situation; but is this a manly attitude? Should we not better face it, and by understanding its causes attempt to reach beyond the impasse?

The Oriental Ideal

The only manner in which this can be done is by deeply and earnestly studying the history and fundamentals of music, beginning with the earliest conceptions of Chinese and Aryan music. Taking these conceptions as serious realities of a world of art unknown to all western composers and not as manifestations of a semi-barbarian fancy, the open-minded student will soon realize, especially if he knows anything about acoustics—the basis of all true music—that the Oriental ideal of music was so much deeper, more universal than ours, that for the one who really lives in realization of what such music was, living in our modern world of notes afterward becomes a nightmare. Not that western music does not add anything to ancient music. But what it has gained, viz., a certain self-conscious intellectuality, has perverted the whole conception of music and of harmony.

There is an impasse. It exists first of all within the very substance of our western music. Asiatic music, philosophically understood, will show us the way to liberation from the dead weight of modern intellectualism. At the same time new conditions of musical production must be striven for, and this will bring us to the study of the guild idea. Lastly, the public must be taught and led to a new attitude toward music. Then only a new musical world will be able to manifest itself.

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A Caricature of Edwin Evans

Edwin Evans, Music Critic and Propagandist of Modernism

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, March 9.

WHEN I was asked to "interview" Mr. Edwin Evans, whose work as a critic and a propagandist of modern and particularly modern British music has attracted so much attention recently, I was confronted by two difficulties. First, Mr. Evans and

knows the work of musicians in every country and of every period. To discuss with him at the piano the works of Mozart or Scarlatti—or even the more solid classics, is a joy because of both the knowledge and the insight he shows.

If he had not been a music critic he would probably have been a critic of pictures, and his collection

includes specimens from all lands (the

Japanese artists with their pictures as an acknowledgment of his understanding of their work) and all ages.

Curiously, it was parental instigation that first made him turn his thoughts to music criticism. His father, a well-known organist, and now the senior

Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, had sent him to school in France,

where he took the prize for German, and from thence he went to Egypt for a couple of years. One day he was showing his father the little collection of music he had made while abroad and was telling him his ideas.

Suddenly Evans père said: "You are so keen, you ought to be a critic. You get at the inside of the work, whether you like it or not, at once." And a critic he became.

Criticism and Enjoyment

"I am more fond of music than of anything else in the world," Mr. Evans told me, "and therefore my critical faculty is placed at the service of music. Sometimes, however, it is a nuisance, because it interferes with

my enjoyment.

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enjoyment. If I see a play or hear some music I cannot help feeling how much better it would be if it were done so-and-so. My association with the Russian Ballet was brought about because the Diaghileff productions struck me as being nearer to the ideal synthesis of all the arts than even that of Wagner.

"But about your propaganda work?" I asked. "I suppose it is propaganda?"

"Call it propaganda if you like. If I discover something which pleases, or even amuses, me, there is something which makes me run to the nearest wall and flutter my wings and call to the others, 'Come and see this I have found—something I like.'"

It was in the early-nineties that Evans made his first acquaintance with the "Russian Nationalists," which had a great influence on him and brought him into contact with the younger musicians of France and Russia. He has always sought as much contact with the composers as possible, because with music under discussion he thinks the critic has some advantage in knowing the composer's exact mentality even though he does not agree with it. About that time a Frenchman showed him as a curiosity the slow movement of Debussy's String Quartet and he was so struck that he immediately placed an order for everything that Debussy had written or should write.

Champion of Modernism

He is also very proud of the fact that he was the first champion in England of the music of Ravel, and one of the first to recognize Stravinsky and Scriabin. He came into contact with Stravinsky through a remark he had made about "Petrouchka," and they have been friends ever since.

As to British music, he said he had been struck by the similarity of conditions existing in Russia at the time of the Nationalists and that of England 20 years ago, and he asked himself whether there were not elements in English musical life comparable with those in Russia. The next thing was to go out and look for them. His first series of articles on English music was written in 1903, and two years later he helped to form the Society of British Composers, and started the Avision Edition with Dale's sonata, Vaughan Williams' "Wenlock Edge" and the first published works of Arnold Bax. And now he is chairman of the British Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, founded last year at Salzburg. This gives him a large yellow apple—a Rhode Island greenling, to be specific, on the corner of Juvenile nostrils. The succulent reward of merit at the end of 15 minutes was more to the child than the master's praise: little folk are hardly to be blamed if they prefer an edible to an audible expression of approval.

Several of the renowned artists of the piano didn't like to practice in the age of innocence: mothers whose reward in the world's acclaim of sons or daughters had to keep them at it.

It would not be easy to say what such a mothering as that of such artists as Mrs. H. H. A. Beach or of Caruso meant to their singularly gifted children. In many instances it would seem that a repressive or restraining, rather than an encouraging, influence was desirable; but there is no end to the list of parents whose children have borne grateful witness to the devotion and the sacrifice of their parents, which went to make the

The Power Behind the Music Stand

By FULLERTON WALDO

MANY musical artists who now perform as the birds sing—as though they could not help it—"had to be driven in youth to what they considered a dull mechanical exercise of hateful practicing. They saw no eventual usefulness or meaning for the dreary repetition of crabbed and tortuous progressions. An insistent but unwelcome parental concern set before their eyes a prospect of appearing some day at a concert or appearing some day at a concert with much admiration of elder persons from without, and the unstinted approval of conscience from within—but the vision did not attract.

One small child, confronted with the necessity of singing Latin phrases—“Ave Maria,” “ora pro nobis,” “gratias pleroe”—over and over for the sake of the resonant vowel sounds, made himself happy by propelling “St. Nicholas” on the music-stand before him, and following the breathless course of an adventure story while he blithely sang on the floor above; but he was ignorantly detected and punished. Another child was kept at work by sheer bribery, at 3 cents for every turning of a three-minute hour-glass. The sands of time, even at that price, did not sink with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the ravenous urchin.

Apple as Reward

That amiable preceptor who held a chair of music at Yale University, Gustav Stoeckel, had an “intriguing” way of putting a large yellow apple—a Rhode Island greenling, to be specific, on the corner of Juvenile nostrils. The succulent reward of merit at the end of 15 minutes was more to the child than the master’s praise: little folk are hardly to be blamed if they prefer an edible to an audible expression of approval.

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most of the natural endowment of that child. This has sometimes been done from mercenary and unloving motives, but in most cases it was a proper recognition of the dirt sign of a bent for musical art—a recognition unselfish and affectionate and devoid of the taint of personal greed.

Making the Piano Attractive

There are said to be some modern teachers of the piano who make the instrument so attractive to nascent talent that when the children come home from their lessons, and proceed to apply what the teacher told them, they continue so long at the keyboard that mother has to close and lock the lid to prevent excess. It is delightful to think that piano-playing for the young can be made so fascinating a game, but it is fair to assume that some of those who make things pleasant at the keyboard for the child are leading him along a primrose path to a smattering of knowledge and a lamentably inadequate technique. In the apprenticeship to any form of art, a sound and thorough training cannot possibly be “roses, roses, all the way.” One of Ruth Draper’s most delicious pantomimes is that of a “Greek polo” class, consisting of those who carry a make-believe lily in one hand and lead an imaginary lamb by the other and fondly suppose that they are getting beneficial and strengthening exercise thereby. There is plenty of room for play in the schoolroom of infancy. But all the disciplines of life, even for the youngest of us, cannot be dispensed.

A quiet, firm insistence on musical training in the home is a powerful influence to combat the disintegration which so many forces in the strenuous and complex life of the age encourage. To read music together, as in the piano trio, and the string quartet, or the singing of hymns or part-songs by a small group, has a cohesive effect.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Taper Amid Torchlights

IT IS with an emotion not to be re-captured that a young author first inscribes, with his hatching fountain pen, his name, and perhaps a pertinent thought, on the flyleaf of his first book. Not all young authors, to be sure, taste this rapture at its fullest, for youth is here a relative term: an author who is infantile by virtue of his first book may be comparatively old in other forms of publication, and his experience in this case diminishes his pleasurable excitement in the achievement of covers. The opinion of Emerson that "no man can write anything who does not think that what he writes is, for the time, the history of the world," must not be taken too literally, or the world would be the poorer for much reasonably good writing that would never be done at all. Regarding it as a philosopher's figure, and bearing in mind how every trifles enters into and becomes part of the great complex of life, we perhaps come nearer to Emerson's intention.

The attitude of the author toward his work must vary with individual character and experience; and where to one young author (as age is measured by publication) his first book would naturally be an event, to another like achievement might seem no more than an episode. So would he miss the innocent emotion with which the young author sometimes at least suspends his pen over the immaculate flyleaf and casts about for a graceful and appropriate thought, something perhaps like this:

How pleased am I my name to trace
Upon this white unlettered space.
It is an opportunity
That never came before to me.

I do not know that any young author has ever inscribed this sentiment, but he might. Time and other books will accustom him to the business, and he may even be disturbed to discover how many persons believe an author has unlimited copies of his books to inscribe and give away for charitable purposes. Little they imagine that an author has to buy his own books from his own publisher. Many a young author hardly realizes this himself until he has recklessly given the few away that his publishers sent him in the generous hour of publication.

But the author's inscription does add to the personality of his book: and it may some day be quoted in a book catalogue and considerably enhance the value of that special volume as an object of merchandise. Who shall say that our young author (for all his modesty) will not prove a winning candidate for enduring fame? Or that future collectors will not some day be interested in his first edition, and Crows dig deep in his pocket to outdo despairing rivals for the penful of ink that has been spilled on the flyleaf? The chances are that his inscription, or even his autograph,

will go a little way toward immortality and add its bit of interest as the book passes from hand to hand before it vanishes.

I have admitted without serious regret that we authors cannot all be Emersons: it is enough, and indeed it is a great deal, if we give some honest pleasure to our fellow-mortals, and then make place for our worthy successors to do the same. Nor need we be too modest: there is likely to be something in us: "the foolish book," once said the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, "is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in, anyhow." So long as we strive honestly to paddle our

terms without evoking a smile, a ghastly experience never repeated. But books like De Amicis' "Cuore," Gissing's short stories, stories from Greek mythology, Wordsworth, Whitman, and Hardy are firm favorites. Every now and then the horizon is extended by the issue of some author hitherto unknown. In this way Richard Jefferies, Emily Brontë, and a number of living English and American poets have just reached young Japan.

But the reading in high schools is but a limited affair, though supplemented by some private reading. Very many students possess the English Bible, far more than is known, and at this period of their lives they begin the formation of libraries in which the classics of various lands are to be

were bound. And their leader felt his way dubiously where we were quite certain of our going. On and on they went into the unknown. How unknown we can hardly conceive nowadays, any more than we can conceive of the dangers that they faced.

Think of it. There were 300 that could swallow a ship, crew and all, there was the "Flying Dutchman," . . . there were mermaids and sirens to lure them . . . there were enchantments of all sorts . . . and then of course—supposing the world wasn't round! Suppose they arrived at the place where the water gathered itself together and poured in one mighty waterfall right off the earth into space, and nothingness! I am sure at last the days went on the crew must have discussed the matter . . . and at last



Horsleys Cottage. From the Etching by Seymour Haden

Courtesy of Irving-Casson Galleries

literally, or the world would be the poorer for much reasonably good writing that would never be done at all. Regarding it as a philosopher's figure, and bearing in mind how every trifles enters into and becomes part of the great complex of life, we perhaps come nearer to Emerson's intention.

The attitude of the author toward his work must vary with individual character and experience; and where to one young author (as age is measured by publication) his first book would naturally be an event, to another like achievement might seem no more than an episode. So would he miss the innocent emotion with which the young author sometimes at least suspends his pen over the immaculate flyleaf and casts about for a graceful and appropriate thought, something perhaps like this:

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But the author's inscription does add to the personality of his book: and it may some day be quoted in a book catalogue and considerably enhance the value of that special volume as an object of merchandise. Who shall say that our young author (for all his modesty) will not prove a winning candidate for enduring fame? Or that future collectors will not some day be interested in his first edition, and Crows dig deep in his pocket to outdo despairing rivals for the penful of ink that has been spilled on the flyleaf? The chances are that his inscription, or even his autograph,

found—Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Helme.

When they enter upon their university course the special and general reading of students is greatly extended. Often English and American weeklies and magazines are taken. Among my students I have had men with wide knowledge of Greek tragedy (through English translation and commentary), of Irish mythology and modern Irish literature, and others with interest in Indian literature, and even in Layamon.

I have examined university theses on Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Crabbe, Burns, Wordsworth, Keats, Blake, Shelley, Lamb, Thackeray, Carlyle, the Brownings and the Rossettis, Tennyson, Arnold, Pater, Wilde, Shaw, and Synge. And I have seen the special interest of individual students in the "Lais" of Marie de France, in M. Paul Claudel, in Schiller and Hauptmann, in Henry Vaughan, Bunyan, Scott's "Ivanhoe," Poe, Thoreau, Emerson, Francis Thompson, Arthur Symons, Huneker, Walter de la Mare and "A.E." One friend liked especially the Arizona poems of John Gould Fletcher. W. B. Yeats, Lord Dunsany, John Galsworthy, Conrad and Jack London are much read.—E. E. Speight, in The Janus Advertiser.

A FRENCH critic says that no one does a thing thoroughly well unless he does it with ease. The art which conceals art—which can hide all evidence of effort—is a very high attainment.

Seymour Haden's work is instant with this masterly quality. It is full of what he himself calls "the labor of omission." Of etching he compares with painting, he writes: "The painter, by overlaying his work, may modify and correct it as he goes on. Not so the etcher. Every stroke he makes must tell strongly against him if it be bad, or prove him a master if it be good. In no branch of art does a touch go for so much."

The necessity for a rigid selection is therefore constantly present in his mind.

If one stroke in the right place fails

more for him than ten in the wrong,

it would seem to follow that a single stroke is a more learned stroke

than the ten by which he would have arrived at his end."

"The faculty of doing such work supposes a concentration and a reticence requisite in no other art."

And he goes on to say that, for these reasons, etching, of all arts, is the least suited to the half-educated artist. We have all, alas, seen too many demonstrations of the truth of this!

Admitting that Seymour Haden was a born artist, richly endowed . . . how was it that he became the superb technician that he is? This did not come to him by nature—not does it come to anyone. It came to him through long, hard, earnest study and practice. He studied the best models—Rembrandt's etchings above all. He was never afraid to pay the necessary price for a faultless proof by Rembrandt. But even before he began to form his unsurpassed collection of the old masterpieces it was his custom to borrow a portfolio of such etchings from a London dealer whom I myself remember as a very old man, Mr. Ling, of Bunhill Row, and carrying home such treasures he would sit up at night with them—not only delighted in their beauty, as other amateurs do, but also studying and analyzing the method and technic of each master. Then, after long practice in drawing, and with an intimate technical knowledge of the recognized masterpieces of etching, he himself began to etch.

Thereafter his hard-earned holidays in the country were devoted to etching the beautiful English landscape.

These plates were etched out of doors on the spot, and generally at a single sitting.—Frederick Keppel.

The partake too, that scarce can trust

The open down to be at rest,

Will in its clumps lie down, and dust

And prune its horseshoe-circled breast;

And oft in shining fields of green

Will lay and raise its broad unseen.

—John Clare.

The First Land Columbus Saw

Sailing west on that comfortable ship, where ice, beef-tea, fruit, cakes or any other desired luxury came at a word to the steward, where a question to the captain or one of the officers discovered for me in exactly what part of the world we were, it was impossible not to think of the first man who had dared those seas. The Genoese navigator had come sailing west under the Spanish flag, and he had come slowly, slowly, where we steamed fast.

They were only just beginning to believe the world was round in those days, and doubtless many of the sailors shipped for the voyage were ignorant men, not knowing whether they

they came to decide how worse than foolish was Columbus not to turn back when day after day showed still only a blue waste of water...

But at last—what a long last it must have seemed to those first voyagers who had dared to leave the coast—they saw sea-weed and land birds, and at last, at last—not the terrible waterfall they had feared, but land, land, such as they had left behind them. What a moment it must have been for the great mariner! We passed that land, that island. There must linger round it still, some of the wild delight that filled the hearts of the explorers, for still men point it out. The first land Columbus saw.

We came into sight of Jamaica in the late afternoon and sailed along the south coast as the shadows were falling. A well-wooded country we saw, as its first discoverer must have seen more than four hundred years before, a land of steep mountains and deep valleys, with here and there patches of vivid green, that those who told us were the sugar plantations that were the gold mines of Jamaica in the sugar boom. And the mists rose up from the valleys, and the shadows grew deeper and the day died in a glory of red and gold, a sight so common that no one takes note of it, and the night with a sky of velvet, powdered with diamonds, crystal clear, sweeping down upon us—a cloak of darkness—as we steamed into Kingston Harbour.

Columbus did not land in Jamaica on his first voyage, but he undoubtedly saw it, as we saw it, many and many a time. The memory of him was with me still as we landed.—Mary Gaunt, in "Where the Twain Meet."

The Protecting Thistle

The yellowhammer, often pest.

For spow to build and be unseent,

Will in its shelter trust her nest.

When fields and meadows glow with green.

And larks, though paths go closely by,

Will in its shade securely lie.

The partridge too, that scarce can trust

The open down to be at rest,

Will in its clumps lie down, and dust

And prune its horseshoe-circled breast;

And oft in shining fields of green

Will lay and raise its broad unseen.

—John Clare.

Dawn From the Sleeper

There are those who claim that they actually sleep during a night on the train—that the term "sleeper" is not a misnomer. Yet to such people it is inclined to attribute imaginative power of a high order. Of the great majority who dose intermittently, or go sleepless, some are frank and outspoken in their condemnation of this atrocious American institution, whereby one draws "the mantles of one's couch about" one and lies down to a hollow pretense of "pleasant dreams." To others the law of compensation works out even here.

Train travel by day, unless the scenery be very remarkable, begins hopefully and with zest. As the hours go by the scenery somehow loses its power to move us: of the various pictures, we are inclined to say,

that Coleridge. "We see, not feel, how beautiful they are." Everything re-

Worthy Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COUNT that day lost whose low, with the Father—Was it not the great love for mankind of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, that inspired her to devote the greater part of her days to the establishment of the religion which she had proved was based on the teachings of the Bible, and which was for all time to meet the mental, moral, physical, and spiritual needs of men?

These high and mighty attainments have been inspired by the vision of the Christ and the love of God in men's hearts, both expressions of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," which Paul told the Philippians was necessary for men to possess in order to be Christlike or righteous. Such deeds have ever been classed in the world's history as worthy achievements; nor could they have been so designated, had self-exaltation, ambition, or avarice impelled them.

Christian Science turns men's thoughts to the Bible, where ideals constituting the highest thinking and acting may be discerned in the lives of the patriarchs, the prophets, and Christ Jesus. And Mrs. Eddy, writing of man's relation to God in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 85), states, "God is recognized as the divine Principle of his [man's] being, and of every thought and act leading to good." The operation of divine Principle, God, is the activity of good, of which noble acts and deeds are the expression. Basing their thinking, therefore, on this highest of standards, and recognizing man as expressing God, men are inspired to use their capabilities for the betterment of the world, thereby achieving acts which do much toward the final annihilation of evil and the establishment of good. Robert Louis Stevenson, visualizing the world enriched through good deeds and a life of service, expressed his thought in these words: "When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work, and to live, and to be happy." Mrs. Eddy knew that God is good—that He is omnipotent and omnipresent; therefore, that the operation of good, godliness, in human affairs destroys the belief of evil. This surely inspired her words, found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 435): "Good deeds are immortal, bringing joy instead of grief, pleasure instead of pain, and life instead of death." Worthy attainment, therefore, is the natural result of a life of service inspired by Godlike ideals.

THE religion of Christian Science has revealed such a method, fulfilling the Bible promise, "The desire of the righteous shall be granted." No attainment, unless based on righteousness,—right or Godlike thinking and acting,—can be classed as truly worthy; and no worthy achievement, no great act of self-service, no movement resulting in good to mankind, has ever been accomplished except through exalted desire and vision. In Florence Nightingale's loving efforts toward the alleviation of human woes, divine compassion was expressed in a high degree. Abraham Lincoln's profound and clear sense of justice, combined with his heaven-inspired vision of the equal rights of men, urged him on in his high endeavor, and ultimately succeeded in abolishing slavery. One of the five Nobel prizes is conferred upon "the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international brotherhood . . . or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses." Was not the Swedish philanthropist's desire actuized by his vision of the establishment between nations and individuals of "on earth peace, good will toward men"?

All Bible students know that after the Apostle Paul's thought became spiritualized, his life, too, was filled with good works. And think of the magnitude and sublimity of the life of Christ Jesus, whose acts were the result of exalted thoughts inspired by a perfect knowledge of man's oneness

solves itself into a monotony of trees and houses and fences, blurred with the motion of the train. But at night, when we push up our window curtain a wee bit, all is strange and fascinating. The dullest town is clothed in romance, festooned with its twinkling lights; even the sleepy railroad station—and what in all the world is quite so sleepy looking as a station at night—is mysterious and interesting. Best of all is it to go over a bridge—preferably a curving one, and to see the train we are in winding itself around it, and beyond the black wall reflecting the dotted lights—and the bare, ghostly outline of a ship that is harbor-locked for the night.

And then there comes a sense—not of dawn—but a kind of breathless suspense in preparation for it; Stevenson has described it for all time in his "Night Among the Pines": one knows that a little later, when one peers out again, it will be lighter. We speed along with scudding clouds overhead, the rhythmic motion of the train helps the illusion, and the sky gradually grows clearer. If we doze off for a moment there is always the awakening to the actual dawn—gray and misty, but welcomed more eagerly than any dawn is welcomed by the heavy sleeper in a stationary bed.

Then if we are going southward, and it is early spring, there is a sense of joyous surprise. At first we do not realize the cause of our elation, and then we remember! We had left a land of icy ponds, fields patched with dingy gray snow—winter in its least lovely guise, just before its departure. Now, search as the eye will, there is not a flake of snow. To be sure, the grass is not yet green, but the brownish fields look moist and warm and rich. Beneath those clumps of leaves in the woodland there would be violets.

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What Japan Youths Read

All through the primary and middle school children are becoming familiarized with foreign literature, either in Japanese or English, special favorites being Aesop, the Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, and various mythologies. When boys and girls enter higher schools they spend much time over both classics of England and works of mainly conversational value. I have seen a whole class of girls poring over Walter Pater, poor souls, as I have seen boys struggling with the intricacies of Burke, Mark Twain and Pickwick have gone through whole

—Meredith.

